

Drug Class Review on Skeletal Muscle Relaxants

Final Report Update 2

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A literature scan of this topic is done periodically**

The purpose of this report is to make available information regarding the comparative effectiveness and safety profiles of different drugs within pharmaceutical classes. Reports are not usage guidelines, nor should they be read as an endorsement of, or recommendation for, any particular drug, use or approach. Oregon Health & Science University does not recommend or endorse any guideline or recommendation developed by users of these reports.

Roger Chou, MD
Kim Peterson, MS

Oregon Evidence-based Practice Center
Oregon Health & Science University
Mark Helfand, MD, MPH, Director



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Note: A scan of the medical literature relating to the topic is done periodically (see <http://www.ohsu.edu/ohsuedu/research/policycenter/DERP/about/methods.cfm> for scanning process description). Upon review of the last scan, the Drug Effectiveness Review Project governance group elected not to proceed with another full update of this report. Some portions of the report may not be up to date. Prior versions of this report can be accessed at the DERP website.

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INTRODUCTION

Skeletal muscle relaxants are a heterogeneous group of medications commonly used to treat two different types of underlying conditions: spasticity from upper motor neuron syndromes and muscular pain or spasms from peripheral musculoskeletal conditions. Although they have by convention been classified into one group, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved only a few medications in this class for treatment of spasticity; the remainder are approved for treatment of musculoskeletal conditions. Data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination (NHANES III) survey (1988-1994) estimated that 1% of American adults are taking muscle relaxants, often on a chronic basis.¹

Spasticity, although difficult to define precisely, is a clinical condition that has been described as “a motor disorder characterized by velocity dependent increase in tonic stretch reflexes (muscle tone) with exaggerated tendon jerks, resulting from hyper-excitability of the stretch reflex, as one component of the upper motor neuron syndrome.”² The upper motor neuron syndrome is a complex of signs and symptoms that, in addition to spasticity, can be associated with exaggerated cutaneous reflexes, autonomic hyperreflexia, dystonia, contractures, paresis, lack of dexterity, and fatigability.³ Spasticity from the upper motor neuron syndrome can result from a variety of conditions affecting the cortex or spinal cord. Some of the more common conditions associated with spasticity and requiring treatment include multiple sclerosis,⁴ spinal cord injury,⁵ traumatic brain injury, cerebral palsy, and post-stroke syndrome.⁶ In many patients with these conditions, spasticity can be disabling and painful with a marked effect on functional ability and quality of life.⁷

Common musculoskeletal conditions causing tenderness and muscle spasms include fibromyalgia,⁸ tension headaches,⁹ myofascial pain syndrome, and mechanical low back or neck pain. If muscle spasm is present in these conditions, it is related to local factors involving the affected muscle groups. There is no hypertonicity or hyperreflexia, and the other symptoms associated with the upper motor neuron syndrome are not present. These conditions are commonly encountered in clinical practice and can cause significant disability and pain in some patients. Skeletal muscle relaxants are one of several classes of medications (including antidepressants, neuroleptics, anti-inflammatory agents, and opioids) frequently used to treat these conditions.¹⁰⁻¹²

Skeletal muscle relaxants have been approved for either treatment of spasticity or for treatment of musculoskeletal conditions. Drugs classified as skeletal muscle relaxants are baclofen, carisoprodol, chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine, dantrolene, metaxalone, methocarbamol, orphenadrine, and tizanidine. Only baclofen, dantrolene, and tizanidine are approved for the treatment of spasticity. These three antispasticity medications act by different mechanisms: baclofen blocks pre- and post-synaptic GABA_B receptors,^{13, 14} tizanidine is a centrally acting agonist of α_2 receptors,^{15, 16} and dantrolene directly inhibits muscle contraction by decreasing the release of calcium from skeletal muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum.¹⁷ Medications from other classes have also been used to treat spasticity. Diazepam, a benzodiazepine, was the first medication thought to be effective for spasticity. It acts by central blockade of GABA_A receptors.^{18, 19} Other medications used to treat spasticity but not formally approved for this indication include other benzodiazepines, clonidine, gabapentin, and botulinum toxin.¹⁷

The skeletal muscle relaxants carisoprodol, chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone, methocarbamol, and orphenadrine have been approved for treatment of

musculoskeletal disorders, but not for spasticity. They constitute a heterogeneous group of medications. Cyclobenzaprine is closely related to the tricyclic antidepressants,²⁰ carisoprodol is metabolized to meprobamate,²¹ methocarbamol is structurally related to mephenesin,²⁰ chlorzoxazone is a benzoxazolone derivative,²² and orphenadrine is derived from diphenhydramine.²³ The mechanism of action for most of these agents is unclear, but may be related in part to sedative effects. These drugs are often used for treatment of musculoskeletal conditions whether muscle spasm is present or not.¹² Although there is some overlap between clinical usage (tizanidine in particular has been studied for use in patients with musculoskeletal complaints),²⁴ in clinical practice each skeletal muscle relaxant is used primarily for either spasticity or for musculoskeletal conditions.

The purpose of this report is to determine whether there is evidence that one or more skeletal muscle relaxant is superior to others in terms of efficacy or safety. This report was originally submitted in February 2003 and updated annually. Update #1 was completed in January 2004 from searches performed in October 2003. Update #2 is based on searches performed in November 2004. New data for Update #2 are highlighted in the text and tables of this report. Since the last update, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approved any new skeletal muscle relaxants.

Scope and Key Questions

The scope of the review and key questions were originally developed and refined by the Oregon Evidence-based Practice Center with input from a statewide panel of experts (pharmacists, primary care clinicians, pain care specialists, and representatives of the public). Subsequently, the key questions were reviewed and revised by representatives of organizations participating in the Drug Effectiveness Review Project (DERP). The participating organizations of DERP are responsible for ensuring that the scope of the review reflects the populations, drugs, and outcome measures of interest to both clinicians and patients. The participating organizations approved the following key questions to guide this review:

1. What is the comparative efficacy of different muscle relaxants in reducing symptoms and improving functional outcomes in patients with a chronic neurologic condition associated with spasticity, or a chronic or acute musculoskeletal condition with or without muscle spasms?
2. What are the comparative incidence and nature of adverse effects (including addiction and abuse) of different muscle relaxants in patients with a chronic neurologic condition associated with spasticity, or a chronic or acute musculoskeletal condition with or without muscle spasms?
3. Are there subpopulations of patients for which one muscle relaxant is more effective or associated with fewer adverse effects?

Several aspects of the key questions deserve comment:

Population. The population included in this review is adult or pediatric patients with spasticity or a musculoskeletal condition. We defined spasticity as muscle spasms associated with an upper motor neuron syndrome. Musculoskeletal conditions were defined as peripheral conditions resulting in muscle or soft tissue pain or spasms. We included patients with nocturnal leg cramps. We excluded obstetric and dialysis patients. We also excluded patients with restless legs syndrome or nocturnal myoclonus.

Drugs. We included the following oral drugs classified as skeletal muscle relaxants: baclofen, carisoprodol, chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine, dantrolene, metaxalone, methocarbamol, orphenadrine, and tizanidine. Benzodiazepenes were not considered primary drugs in this report. However, diazepam, clonazepam, and clorazepate were reviewed when they were compared in head-to-head studies with any of the skeletal muscle relaxants listed above. Other medications used for spasticity but considered to be in another drug class, such as gabapentin (a neuroleptic) and clonidine (an antihypertensive), were also only reviewed when they were directly compared to an included skeletal muscle relaxant. Quinine was only included if it was compared to a skeletal muscle relaxant.

The dose of skeletal muscle relaxants used in trials may affect either the efficacy or adverse event profile. One clinical trial²⁵ of cyclobenzaprine, for example, found equivalent efficacy at 10 and 20 mg tid, but increased adverse events with the higher dose. A study on dantrolene also found a ‘ceiling’ effect at doses of 200 mg daily, with no increased efficacy but more side effects above that dose.²⁶ Most trials titrated skeletal muscle relaxants to the maximum tolerated dose or a pre-specified ceiling dose, but there are no standardized methods of titration and determining target doses.

Outcomes. The main efficacy measures were relief of muscle spasms or pain, functional status, quality of life, withdrawal rates, and adverse effects (including sedation, addiction, and abuse). We excluded non-clinical outcomes such as electromyogram measurements or spring tension measurements. There is no single accepted standard on how to measure the included outcomes. Clinical trials of skeletal muscle relaxants have often used different scales to measure important clinical outcomes such as spasticity, pain, or muscle strength.²⁷ Many trials have used unvalidated or poorly described methods of outcome assessment. Studies that use the same scale often report results differently (for example, mean raw scores after treatment, mean improvement from baseline, or number of patients “improved”). All of these factors make comparisons across trials difficult.

Spasticity is an especially difficult outcome to measure objectively. The most widely used standardized scales to measure spasticity in patients with upper motor neuron syndromes are the Ashworth²⁸ and modified Ashworth²⁹ scales. In these scales, the assessor tests the resistance to passive movement around a joint and grades it on a scale of 0 (no increase in tone) to 4 (limb rigid in flexion or extension). The modified Ashworth scale adds a “1+” rating between the 1 and 2 ratings of the Ashworth scale. For both of these scales, the scores are usually added for four lower and four upper limb joints, for a total possible score of 0-32, though scoring methods can vary. Some experts have pointed out that resistance to passive movement may measure tone better than it does spasticity and that the Ashworth scale and other ‘objective’ measures of spasticity may not correlate well with patient symptoms or functional ability.³⁰ Other areas of uncertainty regard the significance of the 1+ rating in the modified Ashworth scale and how a non-continuous ordinal variable should be statistically

analyzed.³¹ An important advantage of the Ashworth scale is that it is a consistent way to measure spasticity or tone across studies, and has been found to have moderate reproducibility.³¹ Other measures of spasticity include the pendulum test, muscle spasm counts, and patient assessment of spasticity severity on a variety of numerical (e.g., 1-3, 1-4, 0-4) or categorical (e.g., none, mild, moderate, severe) scales. The best technique may be to perform both objective and subjective assessments of spasticity, but validated subjective assessment techniques of spasticity are lacking.

Muscle strength is usually assessed with the time-honored British Medical Research Council Scale, which is based on the observation of resistance provided by voluntary muscle activity and used in everyday clinical practice.¹⁶ An assessor grades each muscle or muscle group independently on a scale of 0 (no observed muscle activation) to 5 (full strength). This scale was originally devised to test the strength of polio survivors. Data are not available regarding its reliability and validity in assessing spastic and weak patients.

Most studies measure pain using either visual analogue or categorical pain scales. Visual analogue scales (VAS) consist of a line on a piece of paper labeled 0 at one end, indicating no pain, and a maximum number (commonly 100) at the other, indicating excruciating pain. Patients designate their current pain level on the line. An advantage of VAS is that they provide a continuous range of values for relative severity. A disadvantage is that the meaning of a pain score for any individual patient depends on the patient's subjective experience of pain. This poses a challenge in objectively comparing different patients' scores, or even different scores from the same patient. Categorical pain scales, on the other hand, consist of several pain category options from which a patient must choose (e.g., no pain, mild, moderate, or severe). A disadvantage of categorical scales is that patients must choose between categories that may not accurately describe their pain. The best approach may be to utilize both methods.³² Pain control (improvement in pain) and pain relief (resolution of pain) are also measured using visual analogue and categorical scales.

Studies can evaluate functional status using either disease-specific or non-specific scales. These scales measure how well an individual functions physically, socially, cognitively, and psychologically. Disease-specific scales tend to be more sensitive to changes in status for that particular condition, but non-specific scales allow for some comparisons of functional status between conditions. The most commonly used disease-specific measure of functional and disability status in patients with multiple sclerosis, for example, is the Kurtzke Extended Disability Status Scale (EDSS).³³ The EDSS measures both disability and impairment, combining the results of a neurological examination and functional assessments of eight domains into an overall score of 0-10 (in increments of 0.5). The overall score of the EDSS is heavily weighted toward ambulation and the inter-rater reliability has been found to be moderate.³³ Disease-specific scales are also available for fibromyalgia,^{34, 35} low back pain, cerebral palsy, and other musculoskeletal and spastic conditions.

Scales that are not disease-specific include the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form-36 (SF-36), Short Form-12 (SF-12), or another multi-question assessment. Another approach to measuring function is to focus on how well the medication helps resolve problems in daily living that patients with spasticity or musculoskeletal conditions commonly face, such as getting enough sleep or staying focused on the job. Some studies also report effects on mood and the preference for one medication over another.

The following adverse events were specifically reviewed: somnolence or fatigue, dizziness, dry mouth, weakness, abuse, and addiction. We also paid special attention to reports

of serious hepatic injury.³⁶ The subcommittee considered these the most common and potentially troubling adverse events in clinical practice. We recorded rates of these adverse events as well as rates of discontinuation of treatment due to a particular adverse effect. In some studies, only “serious” adverse events or adverse events “thought related to treatment medication” are reported. Many studies do not define these terms. We recorded any information about abuse and addiction, and rates of death and hospitalization when available.

Withdrawal rates. Because of inconsistent reporting of outcomes, withdrawal rates may be a more reliable surrogate measure for either clinical efficacy or adverse events in studies of skeletal muscle relaxants. High withdrawal rates probably indicate some combination of poor tolerability and ineffectiveness. An important subset is *withdrawal due to any adverse event* (those who discontinue specifically because of adverse effects).

Study types. We included controlled clinical trials to evaluate efficacy. The validity of controlled trials depends on how they are designed. Randomized, properly blinded clinical trials are considered the highest level of evidence for assessing efficacy.³⁷⁻³⁹ Clinical trials that are not randomized or blinded or that have other methodologic flaws are less reliable. These are also discussed in our report with references to specific flaws in study design and data analysis.

Trials comparing one skeletal muscle relaxant to another provided direct evidence of comparative efficacy and adverse event rates. Trials comparing skeletal muscle relaxants to other active medications or placebos provided indirect comparative data.

To evaluate adverse event rates, we included clinical trials and large, high-quality observational cohort studies. Clinical trials are often not designed to assess adverse events, and may select patients at low risk for adverse events (in order to minimize dropout rates) or utilize methodology inadequate for assessing adverse events. Observational studies designed to assess adverse event rates may include broader populations, carry out observations over a longer time, utilize higher quality methodologic techniques for assessing adverse events, or examine larger sample sizes. We did not systematically review case reports and case series in which the proportion of patients suffering an adverse event could not be calculated.

METHODS

Literature Search

To identify articles relevant to each key question, we originally searched (in this order): the Evidence-Based Medicine Library (2002, Issue 1) (from the Cochrane Collaboration), MEDLINE (1966-2003), EMBASE (1980-2003), and reference lists of review articles. In electronic searches we combined terms for spasticity, conditions associated with spasticity, and musculoskeletal disorders with included skeletal muscle relaxants (see Appendix A for complete search strategy). In addition, a submission protocol was created and disseminated to pharmaceutical manufacturers for the submission of clinical and economic evaluation data to the Evidence-based Practice Center. All citations were imported into an electronic database (EndNote 6.0). Original searches on the electronic databases were carried out through January 2003, using updates on electronic databases after the initial searches.

We conducted Update #3 searches of the Cochrane Library (through third quarter, 2004), MEDLINE (through November week 3 2004), and Embase (through third quarter, 2004) using the same search strategy as for the initial searches. Pharmaceutical manufacturers

were again invited to submit update dossiers, including citations. These submissions were reviewed to identify new citations not previously submitted.

Study Selection

All English-language titles and abstracts and suggested additional citations were reviewed for inclusion, using criteria developed by the research team with input from the subcommittee. We obtained full-text articles if the title and abstract review met the following criteria:

1. Systematic reviews of the clinical efficacy or adverse event rates of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity or musculoskeletal conditions OR
2. Randomized controlled trials that compared one of the included skeletal muscle relaxants listed to another included skeletal muscle relaxant, other antispasticity or muscle relaxant treatment (diazepam, gabapentin, clonidine, chlorazepate, or clonazepam), or placebo in adult patients with spasticity or musculoskeletal conditions OR
3. Randomized controlled trials and large, high quality observational studies that reported adverse event rates for one of the skeletal muscle relaxants listed above.

We then applied the same criteria to the full-text articles, ensuring that the clinical efficacy or adverse event rates from specific skeletal muscle relaxants were reported or could be calculated. While we preferred studies of longer duration, we had no lower limit on the length of follow-up, but excluded “single-dose studies” examining the effects of a single dose of medication rather than a course of treatment. We also excluded trials in which an included skeletal muscle relaxant was combined with an analgesic medication unless the comparison arm included the same analgesic medication and dose. We excluded abstracts and unpublished trials unless the unpublished data was submitted by a pharmaceutical company, and included only English-language studies.

Original searches identified 3,847 citations: 335 from the Evidence-Based Medicine (Cochrane) Library, 1,155 from MEDLINE, 2,314 from EMBASE, and 43 from reference lists. We received no pharmaceutical company submissions. We identified 377 reports of clinical trials and excluded 227 of these (see Appendix B for detailed search results). Sixty-seven were excluded because they did not evaluate an included population, 148 were excluded because they did not evaluate an included intervention (skeletal muscle relaxant), seven were excluded because they did not evaluate an included outcome (spasms, pain, strength, functional ability, or adverse events), one was excluded because it was a single-dose study, and four were excluded because they were not English-language. We retrieved 150 reports on clinical trials for more detailed evaluation. After this second review, we excluded 52: 39 because they did not evaluate an included intervention, one because it did not evaluate an included population, one because it did not contain original data, two because they did not evaluate an included outcome, six because of study design (results published in another reviewed trial, not a controlled trial, or no data), and three because they were not English-language. Ninety-eight reports presenting data for 101 randomized controlled trials provided usable data and are included in evidence tables. We also identified four relevant systematic reviews and three meta-analyses. Seven placebo-controlled trials (reported in six publications)⁴⁰⁻⁴⁵ were subsequently identified and added while the report was prepared for journal submission.⁴⁶

590 new citations were identified from Update #1 (October 2003) searches. 31 were clinical trials, and of these 1 (reporting results of two trials) met inclusion criteria.⁴⁷ Thirty trials were excluded for the following reasons: 8 did not evaluate an included patient population, 18 did not evaluate an included intervention, 1 was an abstract only, and 3 were non-English language. We also identified two separate reports of a single systematic review on muscle relaxants for acute low back pain.^{48, 49}

1034 new citations were identified from Update #2 (November 2004) searches. 34 were from the Cochrane Clinical Trials Registry, 110 from Medline, and 867 from EMBASE. Pharmaceutical dossiers submitted for cyclobenzaprine (McNeil Consumer Pharmaceuticals) and metaxalone (King Pharmaceuticals) identified 2 citations not otherwise identified. The remaining 21 citations were identified from reference lists and hand searches. Of the new citations, 18 were reports of clinical trials of skeletal muscle relaxants. 7 were excluded because they evaluated drugs not included in this report (such as intrathecal baclofen, drugs not available in the U.S., or combinations of skeletal muscle relaxants and other drugs), 1 was excluded because it was in Spanish, and 1 because it did not report results. 8 clinical trials were included: 1 head-to-head trial of tizanidine versus baclofen for spasticity,⁵⁰ 1 head-to-head trial of chlorzoxazone versus diazepam for musculoskeletal conditions,⁵¹ and placebo-controlled trials of baclofen (2 trials in 3 reports⁵²⁻⁵⁴), metaxalone (2 trials^{55, 56}), methocarbamol (1 trial⁵⁷), and cyclobenzaprine (1 trial⁵⁸). Five systematic reviews were also identified during Update #2 searches that met inclusion criteria; one⁵⁹ was an update of a previously included systematic review²⁷ and the remainder⁶⁰⁻⁶³ were newly published studies. Three^{27, 61, 63} of the systematic reviews evaluated skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity and two^{60, 62} for musculoskeletal conditions.

Data Abstraction

One reviewer abstracted the following data from included trials: study design, setting, population characteristics (including sex, age, race, diagnosis), eligibility and exclusion criteria, interventions (dose and duration), comparisons, numbers screened, eligible, enrolled, and lost to follow-up, method of outcome ascertainment (e.g., scales used), and results for each outcome. We recorded intention-to-treat results if available and the trial did not report high overall loss to follow-up. In trials with crossover, outcomes for the first intervention were recorded if available to minimize potential bias in results due to differential withdrawal prior to crossover. We also wanted to screen out the possibility of a “carryover” effect from the first treatment in studies without a washout period or “rebound” spasticity from withdrawal of the first intervention.⁶⁴ A second reviewer checked all data.

Quality Assessment

We assessed quality of trials based on the predefined criteria listed in Appendix C. We rated the internal validity of each trial based on methods used for randomization; allocation concealment and blinding; the similarity of compared groups at baseline; maintenance of comparable groups; adequate reporting of dropouts, attrition, crossover, adherence, and contamination; loss to follow-up; and the use of intention-to-treat analysis. External validity of trials was assessed based on: adequate description of the study population; similarity of

patients to other populations to whom the intervention would be applied; control group receiving comparable treatment; funding source; and role of the funder.

Overall quality was assigned based on criteria developed by the US Preventive Services Task Force and the National Health Service Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (UK).^{38, 39} Trials with a fatal flaw in one or more categories were rated poor-quality. Trials that met all criteria were rated good-quality. The remainder were rated fair-quality. As the “fair-quality” category is broad, studies with this rating vary in their strengths and weaknesses. The results of some fair-quality studies are *unlikely* to be valid, while others are *probably* or *likely* to be valid. A “poor-quality” trial is not valid. The results are at least as likely to reflect flaws in the study design as they are true differences between the compared drugs. A particular randomized trial might receive two different ratings: one for efficacy and another for adverse events.

Many of the studies we reviewed were conducted in the 1970s and early 1980s when standards for reporting clinical trial methodology were generally less stringent. Authors of these trials often did not discuss their methods in what would today be considered adequate detail.²⁷ This made rating the quality of these studies difficult, particularly when comparing their methods to more recent studies. In general, not reporting specific areas of methodology (such as randomization, allocation concealment, or blinding technique) was not considered a “fatal flaw,” but did prevent a trial from achieving a “good” rating for that particular criterion.

Appendix D shows the criteria we used to rate studies reporting adverse events. These criteria reflect aspects of the study design that are particularly important for assessing adverse event rates. We rated studies as good-quality for adverse event assessment if they adequately met six or more of the seven pre-defined criteria, fair if they met three to five criteria, and poor if they met two or fewer criteria.

After assignment of quality ratings by the initial reviewer, a second reviewer independently assigned a quality rating. Overall quality rating and quality rating scores (for studies on adverse event assessment) were compared between reviewers. If overall quality ratings differed, the two reviewers came to consensus prior to assigning a final quality rating.

Data Synthesis

We constructed evidence tables showing study characteristics, quality ratings and results for all included studies. Poor-quality studies would usually be excluded from evidence tables, but we included them to ensure that the subcommittee is familiar with their limitations.

To assess the overall strength of evidence for a body of literature about a particular key question, we examined the consistency of study designs, patient populations, interventions, and results. Consistent results from good-quality studies across a broad range of populations suggest a high degree of certainty that the results of the studies were true (that is, the entire body of evidence would be considered “good-quality.”) For a body of fair-quality studies, however, consistent results may indicate that similar biases are operating in all the studies. Unvalidated assessment techniques or heterogeneous reporting methods for important outcomes may weaken the overall body of evidence for that particular outcome or make it difficult to accurately estimate the true magnitude of benefit or harm.

RESULTS

Overview of included studies

We identified eleven reports^{27, 48, 49, 59-63, 65-67} of nine systematic reviews (Table 1) and three non-systematic meta-analyses⁶⁸⁻⁷⁰ that evaluated the efficacy of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity or musculoskeletal conditions (Evidence Tables 1 and 2). We identified 111 randomized trials evaluating included skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity (59 trials, Tables 2 and 3) or for musculoskeletal conditions (52 trials, Tables 4 and 5).

Overview of systematic reviews and trials in patients with spasticity

Five systematic reviews evaluated skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity (Table 1). Two evaluated anti-spasticity agents in patients with multiple sclerosis,^{59, 61} one evaluated a variety of drugs in patients with spinal cord injury,⁶⁷ one evaluated a variety of drugs in patients with nonprogressive neurologic diseases (excluding multiple sclerosis),⁶³ and one evaluated tizanidine in patients with spasticity from different conditions.⁶⁶ We also identified two meta-analyses (not systematic) that evaluated the efficacy of tizanidine in patients with spasticity.^{68, 70} These meta-analyses evaluated primarily unpublished trials conducted by the manufacturer of tizanidine (Evidence Table 1).

Of 59 trials evaluating included skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity, 18 were head-to-head trials of two skeletal muscle relaxants or a skeletal muscle relaxant versus another medication used to treat spasticity (Table 2). One publication reported results of two different head-to-head trials.⁷¹ Nine trials directly compared tizanidine to baclofen^{50, 64, 71-77}. Another eight trials compared an included skeletal muscle relaxant to diazepam: two trials evaluated tizanidine,^{71, 78} three evaluated baclofen,⁷⁹⁻⁸¹ and three evaluated dantrolene.⁸²⁻⁸⁴ One trial evaluated clonidine versus baclofen in patients with spinal cord injury.⁸⁵ No other head-to-head trials compared an included skeletal muscle relaxant to gabapentin, clonidine, or other benzodiazepines. Of the included trials, eleven used a crossover design^{50, 72, 74, 76, 79-85} and the remainder were parallel-group trials. The trials ranged in size from 10⁵⁰ to 105⁷⁸ enrollees, with an average of 37 enrollees (total enrolled=664). Ten of the trials focused on multiple sclerosis,^{64, 71-74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 84} one on post-stroke or head trauma,⁷⁸ one on children with cerebral palsy,⁸³ one on spinal cord injury,⁸⁵ and the remainder on spasticity from various causes.^{50, 71, 75, 80, 82}

Except for one head-to-head trial lasting one year,⁷⁵ all of the trials were of relatively short duration, ranging from 2 to 8 weeks per intervention. All of the trials except one⁸⁵ were published before 1990. One trial⁸¹ enrolled only inpatients. The remainder enrolled outpatients or did not specify whether enrollees were in- or outpatients. The majority of trials recruited patients from specialty clinics, most commonly from neurology or rehabilitation practices, and the majority were single center. Race was not reported in any trial. Percentage of female enrolled patients ranged from 13% to 62%.^{71, 81} The average age of enrollees ranged from 39 to 52 years. Although elderly patients were included in most trials, no head-to-head trial specifically evaluated only elderly patients. One trial included only children.⁸³

In addition to one head-to-head trial⁸² of dantrolene and diazepam that also included a placebo arm, we identified 41 additional placebo-controlled trials (Table 3). Sixteen evaluated

baclofen,^{52, 54, 86-99} 15 dantrolene,¹⁰⁰⁻¹¹⁴ six tizanidine,¹¹⁵⁻¹²⁰ one chlorzoxazone,¹²¹ one methocarbamol,⁴⁰, one metaxalone,⁵⁵ and one cyclobenzaprine.¹²² Conditions evaluated in these studies were multiple sclerosis, cervical myelopathy, cerebral palsy, post-stroke, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, and spasticity from various causes. Nine placebo-controlled trials evaluated children^{40, 94, 96, 101, 102, 105, 106, 111, 121} and one specifically evaluated elderly post-stroke patients.⁹²

Overview of systematic reviews and trials in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Two systematic reviews reported in three publications^{48, 49, 60} evaluated the efficacy and safety of different skeletal muscle relaxants (Table 1, Evidence Table 2). Two other systematic reviews compared cyclobenzaprine versus placebo in patients with low back pain (Table 1).^{62, 65} One meta-analysis of unpublished trials compared cyclobenzaprine to diazepam or placebo for various musculoskeletal conditions.⁷⁰

Of 52 trials of included skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions, 12 were head-to-head trials of two skeletal muscle relaxants (Table 4). One trial directly compared tizanidine to chlorzoxazone,¹²³ one trial compared cyclobenzaprine to methocarbamol,²⁰ and one trial compared cyclobenzaprine to carisoprodol.¹²⁴ Of nine trials that compared an included skeletal muscle relaxant to diazepam, five trials reported in four publications¹²⁵⁻¹²⁸ evaluated cyclobenzaprine, one trial¹²⁹ evaluated carisoprodol, one trial⁵¹ evaluated chlorzoxazone, and two trials^{130, 131} evaluated tizanidine. We identified no head-to-head trials of orphenadrine, metaxalone, dantrolene, or baclofen in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. One trial¹³² was excluded because it evaluated an included skeletal muscle relaxant versus chlormezanone, a medication not available or approved in the United States. Six others were excluded because they only evaluated the combination of a skeletal muscle relaxant and analgesic, or did not use an equivalent analgesic in each arm.^{22, 133-137} One trial was excluded because it only compared one dose of cyclobenzaprine with another.²⁵

The head-to-head trials ranged in size from 20¹³⁰ to 227²⁰ enrollees, with an average of 90 enrollees (total enrolled=724). All focused on patients with back or neck pain and spasms. One trial¹²⁷ focused on patients with chronic symptoms and the remainder evaluated patients with acute symptoms. The duration of all head-to-head trials was short, ranging from seven²⁰ to 18¹²⁶ days. All of the trials were published before 1985. One trial¹³⁰ enrolled only inpatients. The remainder enrolled outpatients or did not specify whether enrollees were in- or outpatients. All were single center trials except one multicenter trial.¹²⁹ Race was reported in three trials and non-whites accounted for <15% of patients in these trials.^{20, 124, 129} Percentage of female patients enrolled ranged from 30%¹³⁰ to over 55%²⁰. The average age of enrollees ranged from 37 to 52 years. Although elderly patients were included in most head-to-head trials, no trial specifically evaluated only elderly patients and none included children.

In addition to six head-to-head trials (from five publications)^{20, 125-128} that included a placebo arm, we identified an additional 40 placebo-controlled trials reported in 38 publications (Table 5): Four evaluated carisoprodol,¹³⁸⁻¹⁴¹ 15 cyclobenzaprine (in 14 publications),^{41, 47, 58, 142-152} five metaxalone (in four publications),^{43, 44, 56, 153} two methocarbamol,^{42, 57} four orphenadrine,^{23, 154-156} one baclofen,¹⁵⁷ two dantrolene,^{158, 159} and

seven tizanidine.^{45, 160-165} Three trials evaluated a skeletal muscle relaxant with an equivalent analgesic in each arm and were included.^{148, 155, 159} Most trials evaluated low back or neck syndromes alone or mixed with other musculoskeletal conditions. Other conditions specifically evaluated were fibromyalgia,^{58, 145, 149, 151} tension headaches or mixed headache conditions,^{45, 150, 162, 164} and nocturnal leg cramps.¹⁵⁴ No placebo-controlled trials included children. One trial¹⁶² of tension headaches only included women and one trial¹⁵⁴ evaluated orphenadrine in elderly patients with nocturnal leg cramps.

1. What is the comparative efficacy of different muscle relaxants in reducing symptoms and improving functional outcomes in patients with a chronic neurologic condition associated with spasticity, or a chronic or acute musculoskeletal condition with or without muscle spasms?

Patients with spasticity

Summary

There is fair evidence from nine fair-quality head-to-head trials and one fair-quality meta-analysis of eight unpublished trials that tizanidine and baclofen are roughly equivalent for clinical efficacy. There is inadequate evidence from head-to-head or placebo-controlled trials to assess the comparative efficacy of dantrolene against that of tizanidine or baclofen. In trials that have directly compared baclofen, tizanidine, or dantrolene to diazepam, efficacy of each medication appears to be similar to diazepam. There is fair-quality evidence from placebo-controlled trials that tizanidine, baclofen, and dantrolene are effective in the treatment of spasticity, though lack of high quality studies, heterogeneous outcome measures, and differences in populations limit further interpretation of these findings. There is insufficient evidence from clinical trials that other skeletal muscle relaxants, which have only been approved for use in musculoskeletal conditions, are effective for treatment of spasticity. Our findings are similar to those of three recent good-quality systematic reviews.^{59, 61, 63}

Results of systematic reviews and meta-analyses

Two recent good-quality systematic reviews evaluated the efficacy of different skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with multiple sclerosis (Table 1, Evidence Table 1).^{59, 61} Both found that the overall quality of studies were poor, with a wide variety of outcome measures used. They found limited evidence that baclofen, dantrolene, and tizanidine are effective for treatment of spasticity, limited evidence on functional outcomes, and insufficient evidence to determine whether one drug was superior to others. Another recent good-quality systematic review evaluated the efficacy of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity in patients with nonprogressive neurologic diseases (excluding multiple sclerosis). It also found a lack of high quality studies and no clear differences between drugs.⁶³

One earlier systematic review evaluated pharmacologic interventions for spasticity following spinal cord injury.⁶⁷ It was rated fair quality because the authors had not yet assessed 15 identified potentially relevant studies. Of the nine studies included, two were placebo-controlled trials evaluating baclofen or tizanidine. None of the included trials evaluated skeletal muscle relaxants head-to-head. No study was rated good quality. There was insufficient evidence to judge the comparative efficacy of tizanidine versus baclofen from these placebo-controlled studies.

One poor-quality systematic review⁶⁶ evaluated 20 studies of tizanidine versus baclofen (14 studies) or diazepam (6 studies) in patients with multiple sclerosis (12 studies), cerebrovascular disease (7), or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (1). This systematic review included both published and unpublished trials and was rated poor-quality because it did not report methods used to identify trials, did not provide sufficient detail of included studies, and did not rate the quality of included studies. Although this systematic review found some evidence of increased effectiveness of tizanidine compared to baclofen and diazepam, it is not possible to determine whether these conclusions are valid.

Two fair-quality meta-analyses (not systematic reviews) evaluated unpublished trials on tizanidine versus baclofen or diazepam (Table 1).^{68, 69} One meta-analysis⁶⁹ reported results from ten trials (n=270, seven trials versus baclofen and three versus diazepam) and the other⁶⁸ reported results of these plus one additional trial of tizanidine versus baclofen (n=288). Authors of these trials were employed by the pharmaceutical company marketing tizanidine in the U.S. These studies were rated fair-quality because they did not adequately report details of included studies (Evidence Table 1). Both studies evaluated the same trials, and found no significant differences between tizanidine and diazepam or baclofen for outcomes of tone (Ashworth scale) or muscle strength (summed BMRC strength scores).

Results of head-to-head trials

None of the 18 head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxant in patients with spasticity was rated good quality. All studies had at least two of the following methodological flaws: randomization technique not described, eligibility criteria not described, blinding technique not described, allocation concealment technique not described, or high loss to follow-up (Evidence Table 3). Adequate blinding is an especially important factor in studies using subjective outcomes, such as patient preference, global assessments, spasm severity, or pain. One trial was rated poor-quality because it was not randomized and did not perform blinding; the remainder were rated fair-quality.⁸⁵ Possible confounding factors in these trials included different methods of medication titration or target doses, differential withdrawals during the first intervention period in crossover trials, and previous use of an intervention or other muscle relaxant, which was inconsistently reported. In crossover trials, results of the first intervention were usually not reported.

Of the nine trials of tizanidine vs. baclofen, average dose ranged from 11 mg/day⁷¹ to 24 mg/day^{73, 74, 77} and the dose of baclofen ranged from 15 mg/day⁷⁴ to 90 mg/day.⁷³ Most trials evaluated patients with multiple sclerosis, though one trial also evaluated patients with cervical myelopathy.⁷¹ One also evaluated patients with syringomyelia⁷⁶ and another did not describe the underlying condition causing spasticity.⁷⁵

In each of these nine trials, tizanidine and baclofen appeared to have roughly equivalent efficacy (Table 2 and Evidence Table 3). Outcomes measured included muscle tone, muscle spasm, clonus, functional assessments, patient or physician global assessments, and patient or physician preference. These outcomes were assessed using a variety of methods, including unvalidated or unspecified scales. Six trials^{64, 71, 74-77} used the Ashworth scale to measure spasticity or tone, but methods of reporting these results were inconsistent and raw scores were usually not presented. In most trials, regardless of the method used to assess outcomes, patients receiving either baclofen or tizanidine reported significant improvements in spasticity, clonus, and overall improvement compared to baseline. The longest trial (52 weeks compared to 8 weeks or less for the other trials) reported results similar to shorter trials.⁷⁵ The overall withdrawal rate was higher with baclofen than with tizanidine in three^{72, 74, 75} out of seven trials that reported this outcome, and roughly equivalent in the other four. Of the three trials with differential withdrawal rates, two had low numbers of overall withdrawals (five in each trial), making the significance of these differential rates difficult to assess. In two of the trials,^{72, 75} withdrawals due to adverse events accounted for most of the observed differences in overall withdrawal rates.

In the eight trials of tizanidine, baclofen, or dantrolene versus diazepam, there was no pattern to suggest that any of these skeletal muscle relaxants was superior to the others for assessed clinical outcomes including spasm, strength, functional status, or patient preference. (Table 2 and Evidence Table 3) Although one trial reported higher patient preference for baclofen over diazepam⁸¹ and another for dantrolene over diazepam⁸⁴, unclear blinding techniques make these results difficult to interpret. Differences in study design, patient populations, outcomes evaluated, and similar efficacy of each skeletal muscle relaxant compared to diazepam in individual trials made it impossible to make accurate judgments about the comparative efficacy of tizanidine, baclofen, and dantrolene from these trials as a whole.

The one trial comparing baclofen to clonidine was rated poor-quality because it was not randomized and did not perform blinding.¹¹⁸ This trial found no differences between baclofen and clonidine for spasticity.

In all head-to-head trials, external validity was difficult to assess. Numbers screened and enrolled were usually not reported, eligibility and exclusion criteria were often poorly specified, and funding sources were not stated. When exclusion criteria were reported, numbers of patients excluded for each criterion was not reported.

Results of placebo-controlled trials

None of the 42 placebo-controlled trials (including one head-to-head trial that also had a placebo arm⁸²) was rated good quality (Evidence Table 4). Main results from placebo-controlled trials for spasticity are summarized in Table 3. Most of the placebo-controlled trials found either significant benefits or trends towards benefit from baclofen, dantrolene, and tizanidine compared to placebo for spasticity, functional ability, and strength. However, because of the use of unvalidated outcomes scales and inconsistent methods for reporting outcomes, the magnitude of benefit for each of these medications compared to placebo could not be accurately gauged. There was inadequate evidence from one trial¹²¹ of chlorzoxazone (rated poor quality), one trial¹²² of cyclobenzaprine (no significant differences), one trial⁵⁵ of

metaxalone (differences with passive resistance but unclear if clinically significant) and one trial⁴⁰ of methocarbamol in children with cerebral palsy (rated poor quality) to show that these skeletal muscle relaxants are effective for treatment of spasticity. These four medications are approved for use in patients with musculoskeletal conditions, but not for spasticity.

Meta-analysis could not be performed on the placebo-controlled trials because of marked differences in interventions (doses used and methods of titration), trial designs, populations studied, outcomes scales, and methods for reporting outcomes. No reliable conclusions about the comparative efficacy of different skeletal muscle relaxants can be drawn from these placebo-controlled trials.

Patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Summary

Data regarding comparative efficacy of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions are quite limited. Most available data are in patients with acute neck or low back syndromes and evaluated carisoprodol, cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone, orphenadrine, tizanidine, and diazepam. Although one fair-quality head-to-head trial found that carisoprodol was superior to diazepam and another fair-quality head-to-head trial found that chlorzoxazone was superior to diazepam for some clinical outcomes, there are no other head-to-head trials of these comparisons, and both trials used unvalidated methods to assess outcomes. It is also not clear if cyclobenzaprine is superior to diazepam for clinical outcomes in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. One fair-quality meta-analysis of unpublished trials and two fair-quality head-to-head trials found that cyclobenzaprine and diazepam are roughly equivalent for clinical efficacy. On the other hand, three other fair-quality clinical trials found cyclobenzaprine superior to diazepam for at least some clinical outcomes, particularly in the first week of treatment. These three trials were published together, received some funding support from a manufacturer, and used unvalidated outcome measures, making further interpretation of the results difficult. There is insufficient evidence from other fair-quality head-to-head trials to suggest that any other skeletal muscle relaxant is more effective than others in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. Reviewed placebo-controlled trials were characterized by absence of good-quality studies and marked heterogeneity in terms of designs, patient populations, assessed outcomes, interventions, and results. These trials were not helpful in evaluating comparative efficacy. We were not able to perform meta-analyses on any sub-group of trials. These trials were generally of short duration and long-term data are lacking.

The body of evidence regarding the effectiveness of various skeletal muscle relaxants compared to placebo varies both in quality and quantity. There is fair-quality evidence from a total of 21 trials (none rated good quality) comparing cyclobenzaprine to placebo (including head-to-head trials with a placebo arm) that consistently found that cyclobenzaprine is more effective than placebo for various measures of pain relief, muscle spasm, or functional ability in patients with primarily acute back or neck pain. These results are similar to a recent systematic review of 14 of these trials.⁶⁵ The body of evidence regarding tizanidine (six trials), carisoprodol (four trials), and orphenadrine (four trials) was also rated fair-quality but was not as robust. Of these drugs, all are approved for use in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

except for tizanidine, which is approved for use in patients with spasticity. For each of these interventions there appeared to be a consistent trend favoring the active treatment compared to placebo. There is very limited data from head-to-head or placebo-controlled trials demonstrating the effectiveness of chlorzoxazone (one head-to-head trial), methocarbamol (one head-to-head and two placebo-controlled trials), baclofen (one placebo-controlled trial), or dantrolene (two placebo-controlled trials) in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. Neither baclofen nor dantrolene are approved for use in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. The data regarding metaxalone (approved for use in patients with musculoskeletal conditions) was mixed: although two fair-quality trials found no benefit compared to placebo, one poor-quality trial and two other fair-quality trials found some benefit.

Two recent systematic reviews of skeletal muscle relaxants for low back pain found similar conclusions as our report.^{48, 49, 60} Both found important limitations in the available data and did not attempt to formally evaluate the comparative effectiveness of different skeletal muscle relaxants. Another systematic review of trials of cyclobenzaprine versus placebo in patients with fibromyalgia found that patients were more likely to self-report ‘improvement’, but there were no clear differences for measures of sleep quality, pain relief, fatigue, and tender points.⁶²

Results of systematic reviews and meta-analyses

We identified three reports of two recent good-quality systematic reviews that evaluated the effectiveness of skeletal muscle relaxants or other drugs for use in patients with low back pain (Table 1 and Evidence Table 2).^{48, 49, 60} The two systematic reviews used different inclusion criteria and evaluated 6⁶⁰ and 18 trials^{48, 49} of skeletal muscle relaxants included in our report. The first systematic review found a pooled relative risk from 11 studies of skeletal muscle relaxants (excluding benzodiazepines) of 0.80 (95% CI, 0.71 to 0.89) for pain relief after 2 to 4 days and 0.49 (95% CI, 0.25 to 0.95) for global efficacy favoring active treatment over placebo.^{48, 49} It was not designed to specifically assess comparative efficacy, but reported that the various muscle relaxants appeared ‘similar’ in performance. This report generally gave higher quality ratings to studies than we assigned, (23/30 included trials rated good quality), which appeared to be due to more stringent methods we used to assign overall quality ratings. Following methods developed by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, we only rated studies good quality if they met all of our pre-specified criteria (see detailed methods in Appendix). Van Tulder et al, on the other hand, rated studies good quality if they met at least 6 out of 11 quality criteria. The second systematic review rated included studies as ‘moderate’ quality (range 26 to 82 on a 100-point scale) and found limited evidence on the effectiveness of skeletal muscle relaxants.⁶⁰ Quantitative meta-analysis was not attempted.

One earlier good-quality systematic review evaluated the efficacy of cyclobenzaprine versus placebo for treatment of back pain (Table 1 and Evidence Table 2).⁶⁵ This systematic review examined 14 trials of fair overall quality (one abstract and eight trials sponsored by a pharmaceutical company) and found that cyclobenzaprine was associated with better ‘global improvement’ scores at day 14 (odds ratio 4.7; 95% confidence interval (CI), 2.7-8.1) in ten trials that evaluated this outcome. For individual symptoms, the systematic review found a modest magnitude of improvement (effect size 0.38-0.58) compared to placebo by day 14 for five outcomes: local pain, muscle spasm, tenderness to palpation, range of motion, and

activities of daily living. Information regarding other skeletal muscle relaxants evaluated in included trials (diazepam and methocarbamol) was specifically excluded from analysis in this systematic review. Another good-quality systematic review evaluated the efficacy of cyclobenzaprine versus placebo for treatment of fibromyalgia.⁶² It found five trials and assigned an average quality rating score of 4.4 (range 0-8). Although patients on cyclobenzaprine were more likely to report themselves ‘improved’ compared to placebo (odds ratio 3.0, 95% CI 1.6-5.6), specific measures of sleep quality, pain, fatigue, and tender points were similar.

One fair-quality non-systematic meta-analysis evaluated the comparative efficacy of cyclobenzaprine, diazepam and placebo (Table 1 and Evidence Table 2).⁷⁰ This study summarized results of 20 unpublished short-term (2 week) trials performed in the U.S. in 1153 patients with muscle spasm; the authors were employed by Merck Laboratories. It included patients with post-traumatic injury, musculoskeletal strain, radiculopathy, and osteoarthritis. This meta-analysis was rated fair-quality because it did not adequately describe included trials and used an unvalidated method to measure ‘global response’. This study found that the ‘global response’ was equivalent for cyclobenzaprine and diazepam (66% marked or moderate improvement) and significantly better than placebo (40%).

Results of head-to-head trials

None of the 12 head-to-head trials was rated good-quality; all had at least two important methodological flaws (Evidence Table 5). All trials were rated fair except one trial of cyclobenzaprine versus diazepam that was rated poor because in addition to other flaws, it only reported results for 52 of the 105 enrollees and did not account for the other patients.¹²⁶ Of the fair-quality trials, the trial that appeared to be of best quality compared carisoprodol and diazepam.¹²⁹ In this trial the authors did not describe allocation concealment techniques, and they used unvalidated methods for assessing outcomes. Carisoprodol was found to be significantly superior to diazepam using unvalidated methods of stiffness, tension, and relief, with average differences for carisoprodol compared to diazepam averaging about 0.5 on a 1-5 scale.¹²⁹ No significant differences were seen for pain, activity impairment, or sleep impairment.

In other head-to-head trials, a variety of methods were used for measuring outcomes, including various scales for pain (4, 5, or 9 point scales and visual analogue scales), tenderness, and functional status. Most assessment scales were unvalidated, and methods of reporting these outcomes were inconsistent. Functional status was either not measured or assessed using unstandardized and unvalidated methods. Doses of medications investigated were cyclobenzaprine 10 to 20 mg tid; tizanidine 2 to 8 mg tid, chlorzoxazone 500 mg tid to 750 mg qid, carisoprodol 350 mg qid, and diazepam 5 to 10 mg tid (Table 4). In these trials, there was no clear evidence that one skeletal muscle relaxant was superior to any other for efficacy. In a trial comparing tizanidine and chlorzoxazone in patients with back pain,¹²³ there were no significant differences between treatments for muscle pain, muscle tension, tenderness, and activity. More patients reported ‘excellent’ overall results with tizanidine (57%) compared to chlorzoxazone (23%), but similar proportions of patients reported ‘good or excellent’ results (79% vs. 69%). A trial of cyclobenzaprine versus methocarbamol in patients with localized muscle spasm found that there were no significant differences in the proportion

of patients reporting absent or mild muscle spasm, limitation of motion, or limitation of daily activities.²⁰ A slightly greater proportion of patients on cyclobenzaprine reported mild or absent local pain compared to methocarbamol (40% vs. 48%, $p=.05$), but only when patients with mild baseline scores were excluded from analysis. In a trial of cyclobenzaprine versus carisoprodol in patients with acute back pain and spasms¹²⁴ there were no significant differences for pain, muscle stiffness, activity impairment, sleep impairment, tension, or relief scores compared to baseline.

Other head-to-head trials compared an included skeletal muscle relaxant to diazepam. Of the five trials¹²⁵⁻¹²⁸ comparing cyclobenzaprine to diazepam, two trials^{125, 128} (using unvalidated measures) found significant differences for most measurements of pain, muscle spasm, functional status, and ‘global evaluations’ that favored cyclobenzaprine. One other trial¹²⁸ reported decreased tenderness, decreased limitation of motion and better ‘global evaluation’ for cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam, but not for other measures (muscle spasm, pain, functional ability). All three of these trials received funding support from a pharmaceutical manufacturer (Merck) and were published in the same book. For most outcomes that favored cyclobenzaprine, the magnitude of difference between treatments was greater at the end of week one than at the end of week two. In one trial comparing chlorzoxazone to diazepam, chlorzoxazone was superior for unvalidated measures of pain, spasm, tenderness, limitation of motion, and interference with activities.⁵¹ In two trials comparing cyclobenzaprine to diazepam^{126, 127} and two trials^{130, 131} comparing tizanidine to diazepam, no significant differences were found for any clinical outcomes including pain, stiffness, or functional ability.

The trial¹²⁷ focusing on patients with chronic back or neck symptoms reported results similar to the other trials, which focused on acute back symptoms. In all head-to-head trials, the overall withdrawal rates ranged from 0% to 35%. In one trial, the overall withdrawal rate appeared significantly higher on cyclobenzaprine (12/34¹⁶⁶) compared to diazepam (3/32¹⁶⁷), but there was no significant difference in the withdrawal rate between interventions in other trials.

External validity was difficult to assess in these trials, for reasons similar to those described for head-to-head trials in patients with spasticity.

Results of placebo-controlled trials

None of the 46 placebo-controlled trials (including six head-to-head trials with a placebo arm, one of which evaluated both methocarbamol and cyclobenzaprine versus placebo²⁰) involving patients with musculoskeletal conditions was rated good quality (Evidence Table 6). Quality was generally at the same level or worse than the head-to-head trials. Most of these trials evaluated patients with acute neck or low back conditions, and most showed some evidence for clinical efficacy of evaluated skeletal muscle relaxants, but the magnitude of benefit was difficult to assess because of marked heterogeneity in study design, interventions, populations studied, and outcomes assessed (Table 5). Carisoprodol (four trials), cyclobenzaprine (21 trials), orphenadrine (four trials), metaxalone (five trials), and tizanidine (seven trials) were evaluated in the highest number of trials, and most studies found significant benefits or trends towards benefit on active treatment compared to placebo. A small number of placebo-controlled trials evaluated baclofen (1 trial), methocarbamol (3), and dantrolene (2) for musculoskeletal conditions. Baclofen, dantrolene, and tizanidine are not FDA-approved for

use in patients in musculoskeletal conditions. Although trials of baclofen and dantrolene found significant benefits or trend toward benefit from active treatment, the data on metaxalone was mixed. Two fair-quality trials found no differences compared to placebo,^{56, 153} but a poor-quality trial⁴³ and two fair-quality trials reported in the same publication⁴⁴ did find benefits compared to placebo using unvalidated outcome measures. We identified no placebo-controlled trials evaluating chlorzoxazone.

Most placebo-controlled trials evaluated patients with acute back or neck pain, or nonspecified acute muscle spasm. Of five trials that evaluated patients with fibromyalgia, two^{41, 145} found that cyclobenzaprine was superior to placebo for at least some measures of sleep quality, fatigue, and pain (Table 5 and Evidence Table 6). The other three^{58, 149, 151} found no differences in assessed outcomes.

Two randomized controlled trials (n=737 and 668) reported in one publication evaluated the efficacy of different doses of cyclobenzaprine versus placebo (Table 5 and Evidence Table 6).⁴⁷ Both trials were short-term (7 days), were rated fair quality for internal validity, and used unvalidated outcomes measures for ‘global impression of change’, ‘medication helpfulness’, ‘relief from starting backache’, and proportion of ‘responders’. One trial evaluated the efficacy and adverse events of cyclobenzaprine 5 mg po tid and 10 mg po tid compared to placebo. It found that the two cyclobenzaprine regimens were roughly equivalent for efficacy for the assessed outcomes. The second trial compared cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg po tid and 5 mg po tid compared to placebo. It found that the 2.5 mg po tid regimen was not significantly different than placebo for assessed efficacy outcomes, but the 5 mg regimen was superior to placebo.

2. What are the comparative incidence and nature of adverse effects (including addiction and abuse) of different muscle relaxants in patients with a chronic neurologic condition associated with spasticity, or a chronic or acute musculoskeletal condition with or without muscle spasms?

Patients with spasticity

Summary

Reliable data are lacking on comparative adverse event rates from skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity. In almost all trials evaluated, there was little or no evidence of rigorous adverse event assessment. There is limited fair-quality evidence from eight head-to-head trials that the adverse event profiles of tizanidine and baclofen are different, as most head-to-head trials of these two medications have found that more patients on tizanidine experienced dry mouth while more experienced weakness on baclofen. There was no clear evidence that intolerable adverse events were more frequent with tizanidine compared to baclofen. There was insufficient evidence to judge the comparative safety of other skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity. Serious side effects appeared rare, but there appears to be a small but significant risk of serious (including fatal) dantrolene-related hepatic

injury. Although asymptomatic, reversible elevations of aminotransaminases have been reported with tizanidine, serious or fatal hepatic injury appears extremely rare on this medication. Serious hepatic toxicity has not been associated with baclofen. Other serious adverse events (seizure, serious withdrawal, overdose) were reported in case studies or reports but we could not estimate comparative rates of these events.

Results of systematic reviews and meta-analyses

Recent fair-⁶⁷ and good-quality^{59, 61, 63} systematic reviews generally found that skeletal muscle relaxants were associated with more adverse events than placebo in patients with spasticity, but were unable to make assessments of comparative safety because of poor quality or reporting of data. One older (published in 1994) poor-quality systematic review of tizanidine versus other skeletal muscle relaxants (including baclofen and tizanidine) found that withdrawal due to adverse events was lower on tizanidine (4%) than on other drugs (9%).⁶⁶

One non-systematic meta-analysis of three placebo-controlled trials of tizanidine with 525 enrollees (284 on tizanidine) was rated poor-quality for adverse event assessment because no information about adverse event assessment methods was reported (Evidence Table 1).⁶⁸ It found higher adverse events associated with tizanidine compared to placebo, as well as higher withdrawal rates due to adverse events lower withdrawal rates (17% vs. 7%). This meta-analysis did not report adverse event data from other reviewed trials in which tizanidine was compared to diazepam or baclofen, but did report better ‘global tolerability’ (1-4 scale) with tizanidine (2.0) than with diazepam (2.6, $p=0.001$) or baclofen (2.3, $p=0.008$).

Results of head-to-head trials

No head-to-head trial was rated good quality for adverse event assessment. In general, there was little evidence of rigorous adverse event assessment or poor reporting of adverse events data in these trials (Evidence Table 3). No trial appeared to have significantly better adverse event reporting methods than the others. The most frequently reported adverse event rates were for somnolence, weakness, dizziness, and dry mouth. For the same medication, adverse event rates varied between trials (Table 6). For example, rates of somnolence from baclofen in head-to-head trials of baclofen and tizanidine ranged from 0%⁷⁷ to 80%⁷¹ and weakness ranged from 7%⁷⁵ to 57%.⁷⁴ The observed ranges of adverse event rates could reflect differences in populations, dosing of medications in trials, use of a run-in period, the rigor of adverse event assessment, or other factors. No deaths or serious adverse events were reported in these trials. Rates of abuse and addiction were not evaluated. Interpretation of reported adverse event rates was also limited by the short duration of follow-up.

For each skeletal muscle relaxant evaluated in head-to-head trials, rates across trials for common adverse events overlapped with rates found for other skeletal muscle relaxants (Table 6). In individual head-to-head trials of tizanidine and baclofen, however, several patterns emerged. In these eight trials, dry mouth was reported more frequently on tizanidine in five studies (roughly equivalent or not reported in the other three), but weakness was reported more frequently on baclofen in all seven studies in which it was reported (Table 5). No consistent patterns were seen for somnolence or dizziness. Withdrawal rates due to adverse events, an indicator of intolerable adverse events, were higher on baclofen than tizanidine (12/48 vs.

4/52) in only one trial with significant numbers of withdrawals.⁷² Other trials had very low numbers of withdrawals due to adverse events or found no differences.

It was not possible to use trials directly comparing baclofen, dantrolene, or tizanidine with diazepam to assess comparative adverse event rates. Adverse events data were not reported or poorly reported in three trials.^{80, 82, 83} In the remaining trials, no clear pattern of differential adverse events was apparent for any skeletal muscle relaxant. Withdrawals due to adverse events favored tizanidine over diazepam in one trial⁷⁸ (28% [15/54] vs. 12% [6/51]), but in other trials withdrawal rates were equivalent, not reported, or very few in number. The small number (two or three) of trials for each skeletal muscle relaxant, the wide ranges for adverse events (somnolence 11-67%, weakness 12-53%) on diazepam (the common comparator) in different trials, and the limited quality of adverse event assessment limit further interpretation of these data.

Results of placebo-controlled trials

Most placebo-controlled trials were rated poor or fair-quality for adverse event assessment (Evidence Table 4). Abuse or addiction was not evaluated. Three trials appeared to have more rigorous adverse event assessment^{117, 119, 120} and were rated good quality. All three of these trials evaluated tizanidine. Rates of somnolence (41-54%) were similar in these trials but rates for other adverse events (dry mouth, dizziness, weakness, and withdrawal due to adverse events) ranged widely or were not consistently reported (Table 7). In one of the good-quality trials,¹¹⁷ 3 patients (18%) developed elevations of transaminases (highest alanine transaminase 90) that were not thought to be clinically significant.

In general, placebo-controlled trials as a whole gave little additional information to compare adverse events of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity. For each evaluated medication, adverse event rates overlapped for different skeletal muscle relaxants and had wide ranges across trials. For example, the rate of somnolence, the most consistently reported adverse event, ranged from 33-54% in trials of tizanidine, 0-78% for baclofen, and 15-88% for dantrolene. We were unable to define narrower ranges for adverse events by stratifying trials according to dose because most trials titrated the medication, and it was not clear on which dose adverse events occurred. Withdrawal rates due to adverse events and rates of weakness were not consistently reported.

Results of observational studies

We identified two observational studies assessing rates of hepatic complications in patients on dantrolene.^{36, 168} One study³⁶ published in 1990 collected all cases of dantrolene-associated hepatic injury that were reported to the manufacturer, regulatory authorities, or in the published literature. It was rated fair-quality for adverse event assessment because it relied primarily on spontaneously reported cases of hepatic injury. This study excluded 73 cases from analysis that could not be verified using pre-specified exclusion criteria and 36 cases in which dantrolene was not thought to be the cause of hepatic injury, leaving a total of 122 analyzable cases of dantrolene-associated hepatic injury. Of these, 47 had asymptomatic transaminase elevations, 12 also had mild hyperbilirubinemia, 36 had jaundice, and 27

fatalities occurred. Fifty-two percent (14/27) of the fatalities occurred in multiple sclerosis patients. Fatalities were associated with a higher mean dantrolene dose (582 mg/dL) than non-fatal cases (263 mg/dL). The risk of hepatic complications was estimated to be less than 9.0 cases per 100,000 prescriptions written for dantrolene, and fatal hepatic reactions 0.83 cases per 100,000 prescriptions. An earlier study (1977), which included results from placebo-controlled trials as well as spontaneously reported cases, estimated rates of 1.8% (16/1044) for any hepatic injury and 0.3% (3/1044) for a fatal outcome.¹⁶⁸ Differences between the two studies may be related in part to fewer spontaneously reported adverse events, higher doses of dantrolene in earlier studies, or increasingly selective use of dantrolene.

Tizanidine has been associated with hepatic aminotransaminase elevations that are usually asymptomatic and reversible with discontinuation of the medication. Postmarketing surveillance data submitted to the FDA indicate that tizanidine is associated with elevations of aminotransaminases greater than three times the upper limit of normal in 5% of patients, compared to 0.4% in placebo.¹⁶⁹ Of three deaths associated with liver failure in patients treated with tizanidine, one case was thought probably related to tizanidine and the other two occurred in patients on other hepatotoxic agents (dantrolene or carbamazepine) and were not clearly related to tizanidine. Based on these data, monitoring of aminotransferases was recommended during the first 6 months of treatment and periodically afterward. It was also recommended that tizanidine be used with caution in patients with impaired hepatic function. We found one other case report that reported a case of symptomatic jaundice associated with tizanidine that resolved after drug discontinuation.¹⁷⁰ We did not identify any observational studies estimating the rate of serious hepatic complications from baclofen.

We identified no other large or good-quality observational trials on adverse events from skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity. Although other serious adverse events (serious withdrawal symptoms,¹⁷¹⁻¹⁷⁵ overdose,¹⁷⁶⁻¹⁷⁸ and seizure¹⁷⁹) have been reported in case series, comparative rates for these events can not be estimated from these reports.

Patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Summary

There is insufficient evidence to judge whether any skeletal muscle relaxant is safer than others in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. The data are quite limited both in quality and in quantity (only nine head-to-head trials with adverse event data). Withdrawals due to adverse events (an indicator of intolerable adverse events) were similar in head-to-head trials. There was insufficient data to assess comparative abuse and addiction risk of skeletal muscle relaxants, though almost all case reports of abuse and addiction have been in patients taking carisoprodol. Severe adverse events appeared rare and relative frequency could not be assessed. Chlorzoxazone and tizanidine have both rarely been associated with serious hepatotoxicity.

One recent trial found that cyclobenzaprine 5 mg po tid was associated with fewer withdrawals and adverse events than 10 mg po tid, and another that cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg po tid was associated with fewer adverse events but more overall withdrawals, due to ineffectiveness, than 5 mg po tid.⁴⁷ These observations could help guide dosing of cyclobenzaprine in future clinical trials.

Results of systematic reviews and meta-analyses

One good-quality systematic review of skeletal muscle relaxants and benzodiazepines for non-specific low back pain found pooled relative risks of 1.50 (95% CI, 1.14 to 1.98) for any adverse event and 2.04 (95% CI, 1.23 to 3.37) for central nervous system adverse events associated with nonbenzodiazepine skeletal muscle relaxants versus placebo in 11 trials (Table 1 and Evidence Table 1), but did not report adverse event rates for individual skeletal muscle relaxants or included studies.^{48, 49} Another systematic review of drugs for low back pain found insufficient data to adequately address assess events.⁶⁰

Adverse events from cyclobenzaprine in patients with low back pain have been evaluated in one systematic review and one non-systematic meta-analysis (Evidence Table 2). Neither study rated the quality of included trials for adverse event assessment. The systematic review⁶⁵ evaluated rates of adverse events for cyclobenzaprine versus placebo. This systematic review did not rate the quality of included trials for adverse event assessment. It found significantly increased rates of drowsiness (20% vs. 2%, $p < 0.001$), dry mouth (8% vs. 2%, $p = 0.02$), dizziness (7% vs. 4%, $p = 0.04$), and any adverse event (53% vs. 28%, $p = 0.002$) in patients on cyclobenzaprine versus placebo. Withdrawals due to adverse events were not reported. The meta-analysis reported comparative rates of adverse events for cyclobenzaprine versus diazepam.⁷⁰ Rates of drowsiness (38%) and dry mouth (24%) were higher for cyclobenzaprine compared to diazepam (33% and 8%). Dizziness was reported more frequently in patients on diazepam (17%) compared to cyclobenzaprine (10%). Other adverse events and withdrawals due to adverse events were not reported. A recent systematic review of cyclobenzaprine versus placebo for fibromyalgia did not assess adverse events.⁶²

Results of head-to-head trials

No head-to-head trial was rated good quality for adverse event assessment. Overall quality of adverse event assessment was similar to that described for head-to-head trials in patients with spasticity. Abuse and addiction were not evaluated in these trials. No deaths were reported.

There was very limited data from head-to-head trials to assess comparative safety of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. Of 12 head-to-head trials, three trials reported almost no adverse event information.^{123, 126, 131} In the nine head-to-head trials with more substantial adverse event data, there were too few direct comparisons for any clear patterns to emerge (Table 8). In the head-to-head trial of cyclobenzaprine versus methocarbamol, cyclobenzaprine was associated with more somnolence (58% vs. 31%), but the rate of withdrawals due to adverse events was equivalent (7% vs. 6%).²⁰ In the head-to-head trial of cyclobenzaprine and carisoprodol, dry mouth was more frequent with

cyclobenzaprine (38% vs. 10%) and dizziness less frequent (8% vs. 26%).¹²⁴ Withdrawal rates due to adverse events were equal (8%).

The seven head-to-head trials that compared cyclobenzaprine, chlorzoxazone, carisoprodol, or tizanidine to diazepam and reported adverse event data are difficult to interpret because the rate of adverse events for diazepam varied greatly between trials. Rates of somnolence on diazepam in four trials, for example, were 13%,¹²⁷ 30%,¹²⁹ 50%,¹³⁰ and 81%,⁵¹ while respective rates for dizziness were 12%, 8%, 50%, and 44%, despite similar doses of diazepam. Because of the wide disparity in adverse event rates from diazepam, reliable conclusions about the comparative adverse event rates of cyclobenzaprine and tizanidine could not be drawn from these trials. In all head-to-head trials, withdrawals due to adverse events were roughly equal or no withdrawals due to adverse events were reported.

Results of placebo-controlled trials

No placebo-controlled trial was rated good quality for adverse event assessment. Abuse and addiction were not evaluated. No deaths thought related to medication were reported. Serious adverse events were rare.

Adverse events were not reported consistently in these trials, and doses of medications and titration methods differed markedly between studies. For example, for baclofen, doses ranged from 5 mg tid up to 80 mg daily, with various methods for titrating doses. Wide and overlapping ranges for all commonly reported adverse events (somnolence, dizziness, dry mouth, withdrawals due to adverse events) were seen for carisoprodol, cyclobenzaprine, and tizanidine (Table 9). There was extremely limited adverse events data for orphenadrine (2 trials^{154, 156} reported almost no adverse events and two^{23, 155} did not report adverse event data), metaxalone (almost no adverse event data from 5 trials^{43, 44, 56, 153}) baclofen (only 1 trial¹⁵⁷), methocarbamol (only 2 placebo-controlled trials^{42, 57}) or dantrolene (neither of 2 trials^{158, 159} reported adverse events). There was no pattern from placebo-controlled trials to suggest that any one muscle relaxant was superior to others for adverse events.

Two trials evaluated the efficacy of different doses of cyclobenzaprine versus placebo.⁴⁷ Both were fair quality for adverse event assessment (adverse events not pre-specified or defined, adverse events only assessed by self-report, no statistical analysis of potential confounders). In both trials, adverse event rates were higher with increasing doses of cyclobenzaprine, compared to placebo (Table 9 and Evidence Table 6). One trial compared cyclobenzaprine 10 mg po tid and 5 mg po tid with placebo and found that withdrawal rates were higher for 10 mg po tid (13.7%) compared to 5 mg po tid (9.1%) and were due to increased adverse events (8.0% vs. 5.0%, $p < 0.05$), primarily sedation. The second trial compared cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg po tid and 5 mg po tid with placebo, and found that the 2.5 mg po tid regimen was associated with fewer adverse events (2.2%) than 5 mg (4.1%). Withdrawal rates, however, were higher in the cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg po tid group than the 5 mg po tid group (9.0% vs. 6.8%, NS) and were due to increased discontinuations due to therapeutic ineffectiveness (4.5% vs. 0.9%, $p = 0.036$).

Results of observational studies

We identified one study evaluating abuse risk in patients taking carisoprodol.²¹ Carisoprodol is suspected of having a higher potential for abuse because one of its metabolites is meprobamate, a federally controlled substance. This study enrolled 40 patients taking carisoprodol for more than 3 months. It assessed the potential for abuse using an unvalidated six-item questionnaire and found that 20% of patients with no history of substance abuse history and 65% with a history of substance abuse responded yes to one or more questions, which the authors suggested indicated a tendency towards possible abuse. We identified no other observational studies assessing the rates of abuse or addiction from carisoprodol or other skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. Most reports of abuse and addiction are from case reports.¹⁸⁰ Almost all case reports of abuse, addiction, or overdose involving skeletal muscle relaxants are in patients taking carisoprodol,^{21, 180-189} though we also found two case reports^{190, 191} of orphenadrine abuse. In an autopsy series from Jefferson County, Alabama, carisoprodol was present in 24 of 8162 cases, though it was never the sole drug detected at autopsy or the sole cause of death.¹⁹² There are also case reports of abuse of carisoprodol in combination with oxycodone,¹⁹³ tramadol,¹⁹⁴ and alcohol, benzodiazepines, or cocaine.¹⁹⁵ A French report from 1997 noted that meprobamate was the most frequently cited drug in fatal pharmaceutical overdoses (19 cases, or 15.3%).¹⁹⁶

We identified one large observational study evaluating safety of cyclobenzaprine in 6311 patients.¹⁹⁷ This study enrolled about 2000 physicians and asked each to report any adverse events in five patients with musculoskeletal conditions. It was rated fair-quality for adverse event assessment. Rates of somnolence (16%), dry mouth (7%), dizziness (3%), and other adverse events were about 50% lower than in clinical trials and indicate that these data might not be as reliable as available clinical trial data for estimating true adverse events rates.

We identified one observational study of hepatotoxicity associated with chlorzoxazone.¹⁹⁸ This study reported one case in which a patient on a combination of chlorzoxazone and acetaminophen developed jaundice and abnormal liver function tests. This resolved when the medication was discontinued, but returned when the patient was rechallenged with chlorzoxazone, but not with acetaminophen. This study also obtained records from the FDA and found that 23 additional cases of hepatotoxicity associated with chlorzoxazone had been reported since 1970. Eight cases were judged to be probably related to chlorzoxazone, including two fatal cases, while the remainder were possibly or doubtfully related. Most cases were mild and resolved after discontinuation of the medication, but a few cases reported very high elevations of serum transaminases, severe hepatitis on biopsy, or permanent liver damage. The FDA changed the labeling of chlorzoxazone to indicate that serious (including fatal) hepatotoxicity has been rarely reported in patients receiving chlorzoxazone, and that the medication should be discontinued promptly if signs or symptoms of this adverse reaction occur.¹⁶⁹ We found no data estimating rates of serious hepatotoxicity in patients treated with chlorzoxazone.

The hepatotoxic potential of tizanidine, a medication used for both spasticity and musculoskeletal conditions, was previously discussed. We identified no other large- or good-quality observational studies of comparative adverse event rates for skeletal muscle relaxants.

3. Are there subpopulations of patients (specifically by race, age, sex, or different underlying conditions) with spasticity or chronic musculoskeletal conditions for which one skeletal muscle relaxant is more effective or associated with fewer adverse effects?

No clinical trials or observational studies were designed to compare the efficacy of skeletal muscle relaxants for different races, age groups, or genders. There is almost no information to judge the relative effectiveness or adverse event rates of skeletal muscle relaxants in these subpopulations. Race was rarely reported in the trials. When it was reported the overwhelming majority of patients were white. Women were well represented in the trials as were older patients, but the effect of gender or age on medication efficacy was not evaluated in any trial. Nine trials^{83, 94, 96, 101, 102, 105, 106, 111, 121} evaluated children and two trials^{92, 154} evaluated elderly patients. Accurate judgments about comparative efficacy and safety in these populations could not be made, however, because of the same problems with lack of good-quality trials and heterogeneity in interventions, outcomes assessed, and findings that were encountered in examining general efficacy and adverse events. In addition, fewer studies directly addressed these populations.

Most data from head-to-head trials were in patients with multiple sclerosis or acute neck and low back pain and were reviewed in the section on general efficacy and safety. Only small numbers of trials (usually placebo-controlled) specifically evaluated other underlying conditions. For example, of five placebo-controlled trials of patients with fibromyalgia, all investigated cyclobenzaprine.^{41, 58, 145, 149, 151} Of four placebo-controlled trials in patients with tension headaches, three evaluated tizanidine^{45, 162, 164} and one cyclobenzaprine.¹⁵⁰ Small numbers of trials, lack of high-quality studies, and heterogeneous designs and methods limited our ability to systematically evaluate skeletal muscle relaxants for these and other conditions including cerebral palsy (three trials^{83, 101, 106}), spinal cord injury (two trials^{118, 199}), and post-stroke patients (four trials^{78, 92, 107, 108}) (see Table 3).

Because there is some evidence that different skeletal muscle relaxants are associated with different rates of somnolence, weakness, and dry mouth, specific patients might do better with one skeletal muscle relaxant compared to another. For example, in patients who are still ambulatory, it may be important to choose a skeletal muscle relaxant that does not cause excess weakness. This hypothesis, however, has not yet been evaluated in clinical trials or observational studies. There is also insufficient data to judge the comparative efficacy or safety of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients for whom one agent has failed or who have had intolerable side effects.

No study has assessed the comparative risk of abuse and addiction from skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with a prior history of substance abuse. In trials that specified exclusion criteria, patients with prior or suspected substance abuse were usually excluded.

Other special populations have typically been excluded from clinical trials and have not been well studied. In case reports, baclofen has been reported to cause toxicity in patients with impaired renal function, but there are insufficient data to compare rates of toxicity with other skeletal muscle relaxants in this population.¹⁷⁶ We found no trials involving patients with chronic liver disease. In one trial involving children with spasticity and epilepsy, dantrolene did not increase the frequency of seizures.¹¹¹

SUMMARY

Results for each of the key questions are summarized in Table 10. Most skeletal muscle relaxants are FDA-approved for either spasticity (baclofen, dantrolene, and tizanidine) or musculoskeletal conditions (carisoprodol, chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone, methocarbamol, and orphenadrine) and were primarily evaluated for use in patients with the approved indication. The only drug with at least fair quality evidence of effectiveness for both types of conditions is tizanidine. Most head-to-head trials included in this report were performed in patients with multiple sclerosis or patients with acute neck or low back pain; almost all of the evidence regarding efficacy and safety in patients with other conditions comes from placebo-controlled trials.

In general, there was insufficient evidence to prove that different skeletal muscle relaxants are associated with different efficacy or safety. The best available evidence suggests that tizanidine is roughly equivalent to baclofen for most clinical outcomes in patients with spasticity. The comparative efficacy for other skeletal muscle relaxants and other conditions has not been established. In patients with musculoskeletal conditions, the largest body of head-to-head data is for cyclobenzaprine versus diazepam in patients with musculoskeletal conditions, but this data was inconclusive regarding differences in comparative efficacy. The data on adverse events is insufficient to distinguish any skeletal muscle relaxant with regard to overall safety, though the adverse event profile may differ between medications. There appears to be a small but significant risk of dantrolene-associated serious (including fatal) hepatic injury. Tizanidine appears to be associated with asymptomatic, reversible elevations of aminotransferases, and both tizanidine and chlorzoxazone have been associated with rare cases of serious hepatotoxicity. The available literature provides no data regarding the comparative risk of abuse and addiction from skeletal muscle relaxants, though there are numerous case reports, almost all of which are associated with carisoprodol.

A recent fair-quality randomized trial found that cyclobenzaprine 5 mg po tid provided equivalent effectiveness to 10 mg po tid doses, while being associated with fewer adverse events.⁴⁷ Another fair-quality randomized trial found that cyclobenzaprine 5 mg po tid but not 2.5 mg po tid was more effective than placebo, and associated with fewer withdrawals (due to ineffectiveness) than the 2.5 mg po tid dose.⁴⁷ A previous trial found that cyclobenzaprine 20 mg tid was not more effective than 10 mg po tid, and associated with more adverse events.²⁵ This information could guide target doses in future trials, and similar information would be very useful for other skeletal muscle relaxants.

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Table 1. Overview of included systematic reviews on skeletal muscle relaxants

Author Year	Purpose of study	Skeletal muscle relaxants evaluated	Number of included studies and patients	Quality	Main findings
Systematic reviews					
Montane 2004 ⁶³	Assess the efficacy of oral antispastic drugs in the treatment of nonprogressive neurologic diseases (excludes multiple sclerosis)	Tizanidine Baclofen Dantrolene Diazepam	10 placebo-controlled trials (3 baclofen, 3 dantrolene, 2 tizanidine, 1 diazepam, 1 gabapentin) 2 head-to-head trials (1 tizanidine vs. diazepam, 1 baclofen vs. tizanidine) 469 patients included overall	Good.	All studies rated 3 or 4 on Jadad scale. No significant differences in efficacy between drugs in head-to-head trials. Active treatment generally better than placebo but outcomes heterogeneous and functional outcomes seldom analyzed.
Schnitzer 2004 ⁶⁰	Assess the efficacy and safety of low back pain medications	Tizanidine Baclofen Tetrazepam*	6 placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants (1 baclofen, 3 tizanidine, 1 tetrazepam, 1 chlormezanone [excluded drug]) 931 patients included	Good.	Included studies rated 'moderate' quality. Limited evidence was found on effectiveness of drug treatments for low back pain and comparative assessments were not attempted. No head-to-head trials included.

Table 1. Overview of included systematic reviews on skeletal muscle relaxants

Author Year	Purpose of study	Skeletal muscle relaxants evaluated	Number of included studies and patients	Quality	Main findings
Systematic reviews					
Shakespeare 2003 ⁵⁹ , 2001 ²⁷	Assess the comparative effectiveness and tolerability of anti-spasticity agents in multiple sclerosis patients	Tizanidine Baclofen Dantrolene Diazepam*	26 placebo-controlled trials (6 oral baclofen, 4 dantrolene, 3 tizanidine the rest of non-included drugs) 13 head-to-head trials (7 tizanidine vs. baclofen, 2 tizanidine vs. diazepam, 1 baclofen vs. diazepam, 1 dantrolene vs. diazepam, 2 ketazolam vs. diazepam) 1473 patients overall	Good.	Included studies rated fair or poor quality. Absolute and comparative efficacy and tolerability of anti-spasticity agents in multiple sclerosis is poorly documented and no recommendations can be made to guide prescribing. Tizanidine more effective than baclofen for muscle strength in 2 out of 7 head-to-head trials, otherwise no significant differences in efficacy. No differences in efficacy between tizanidine, baclofen, and dantrolene compared to diazepam; diazepam associated with more sedation and less preferred.
Tofferi 2004 ⁶²	Assess the efficacy and safety of cyclobenzaprine for fibromyalgia	Cyclobenzaprine	5 placebo-controlled trials of cyclobenzaprine 312 patients	Good.	Overall quality of studies fair, with average quality score 4.4 (range 0-8). Patients on cyclobenzaprine more likely to report themselves to be 'improved' (odds ratio 3.0, 95% CI 1.6-5.6). No clear differences for sleep measures, pain relief, fatigue, and tender points.

Table 1. Overview of included systematic reviews on skeletal muscle relaxants

Author Year	Purpose of study	Skeletal muscle relaxants evaluated	Number of included studies and patients	Quality	Main findings
Systematic reviews					
Beard 2003 ⁶¹	Assess the efficacy of different drug treatments for management of spasticity and pain in multiple sclerosis	Tizanidine Baclofen Dantrolene Diazepam* Tetrazepam*	19 placebo controlled trials (9 baclofen, 5 dantrolene, 5 tizanidine [2 single dose]) 12 head-to-head trials (3 baclofen, 1 dantrolene, and 1 tizanidine vs. diazepam; 6 tizanidine vs. baclofen; 1 tizanidine vs. both baclofen and tetrazepam) 1565 patients on baclofen, dantrolene, or tizanidine	Good.	Overall quality of studies poor, with wide variety of outcome measures used. Baclofen, dantrolene, diazepam, and tizanidine appear equally effective but little evidence of functional benefit. Head-to-head trials found no clear differences between drugs.

Table 1. Overview of included systematic reviews on skeletal muscle relaxants

Author Year	Purpose of study	Skeletal muscle relaxants evaluated	Number of included studies and patients	Quality	Main findings
Systematic reviews					
van Tulder 2003 ^{48, 49}	Assess the effectiveness of muscle relaxants in the treatment of nonspecific low back pain	Tizanidine Cyclobenzaprine Carisoprodol Dantrolene Chlorzoxazone Baclofen Orphenadrine Diazepam* Tetrazepam*	30 trials (3 cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo, 6 tizanidine vs. placebo, 1 cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo, 1 carisoprodol vs. diazepam, 1 tizanidine vs. chlorzoxazone, 1 dantrolene vs. placebo, 1 baclofen vs. placebo, 1 orphenadrine vs. placebo, 1 tizanidine vs. diazepam, 1 carisoprol vs. placebo, 1 carisoprodol vs. cyclobenzaprine; 12 trials evaluated interventions we excluded) 2884 patients overall	Good.	23/30 evaluated studies rated good quality (average score 6 on 0-11 scale) Nonbenzodiazepine muscle relaxants effective for pain relief and global efficacy, and associated with more adverse events, compared to placebo.
Browning 2001 ⁶⁵	Assess the effectiveness of cyclobenzaprine in low back pain	Cyclobenzaprine	14 trials 3315 patients on cyclobenzaprine	Good.	Included studies of generally fair quality. Cyclobenzaprine moderately effective in improving symptoms compared to placebo. No information on comparative efficacy and safety.
Systematic reviews					
Taricco 2000 ⁶⁷	Assess the effectiveness and safety of drugs for spasticity in spinal cord injury patients	Tizanidine Baclofen	9 trials (2 baclofen vs. placebo, 1 tizanidine vs. placebo) 218 patients overall	Fair. Some identified studies not assessed.	Included studies of fair or poor quality. Tizanidine more effective than placebo for Ashworth score but not for functional status. No difference between baclofen and placebo.

Table 1. Overview of included systematic reviews on skeletal muscle relaxants

Author Year	Purpose of study	Skeletal muscle relaxants evaluated	Number of included studies and patients	Quality	Main findings
Systematic reviews					
Lataste 1994 ⁶⁶	Assess the comparative efficacy of tizanidine compared to other anti-spastic agents	Tizanidine Baclofen Diazepam*	20 trials (14 vs. baclofen, 6 vs. diazepam) 385 patients on tizanidine, 392 on baclofen or diazepam	Poor. Methods of search not reported, study quality not assessed, insufficient detail of included studies.	Unable to assess quality of included studies. No significant differences between tizanidine and baclofen or diazepam for muscle tone, muscle spasms, clonus, muscle strength, functional status, or overall antispastic effect. Tizanidine slightly better tolerated than diazepam and baclofen. Withdrawals due to adverse events 4% on tizanidine vs. 9% on baclofen or diazepam.
Meta-analyses					
Groves 1998 ⁶⁹	Assess the efficacy and tolerability of tizanidine using unpublished trials held by the manufacturer	Tizanidine Baclofen Diazepam*	10 trials (7 vs. baclofen, 3 vs. diazepam) 270 patients overall	Fair. Insufficient detail of included studies and not clear if data combined appropriately.	No significant differences between tizanidine and baclofen or diazepam for spasticity by Ashworth score or mean change in muscle strength. 'Global tolerability to treatment' favored tizanidine compared to baclofen (p=0.008) and diazepam (p=0.001).
Wallace 1994 ⁶⁸	Assess the efficacy and tolerability of tizanidine using unpublished trials held by the manufacturer	Tizanidine Baclofen Diazepam*	3 placebo-controlled trials with 525 patients 11 head-to-head studies (8 vs. baclofen, 3 vs. diazepam) with 270 patients	Fair. Insufficient detail of included studies and not clear if data combined appropriately	See results for Groves 1998 for results of head-to-head studies. In placebo-controlled studies, there were increased withdrawals due to adverse events (44/284 vs. 15/277) on tizanidine. Frequent adverse events on tizanidine were dry mouth (49%), somnolence (48%), asthenia (41%), dizziness (16%), headache (12%).

Table 1. Overview of included systematic reviews on skeletal muscle relaxants

Author Year	Purpose of study	Skeletal muscle relaxants evaluated	Number of included studies and patients	Quality	Main findings
Systematic reviews					
Nibbelink 1978 ⁷⁰	Assess the efficacy of cyclobenzaprine using unpublished trials	Cyclobenzaprine Diazepam* Placebo	20 randomized trials 434 patients on cyclobenzaprine, 280 on diazepam, 439 on placebo	Fair. Insufficient detail of included studies and not clear if data combined appropriately	'Global response' equivalent for cyclobenzaprine and diazepam and significantly better than placebo. Muscle spasms, tenderness on palpation, limitation of motion, and limitation of daily living (but not local pain) significantly better in patients on cyclobenzaprine compared to diazepam at week 2 using unvalidated methods.

Table 2. Overview of head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Interventions Dose	Study Year Quality	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes assessed	Main results	Withdrawals (overall)
<i>Tizanidine versus baclofen</i>					
Tizanidine mean 17 mg/day	Bass 1988 ⁷²	Multiple sclerosis	Spasticity: 6 point scale Strength: 6 point scale Functional status: Kurtzke functional scale	No significant differences between interventions for main outcomes	10% (5/52) 27% (13/48)
Baclofen mean 35 mg/day	FAIR	66	Disability: Pedersen functional disability scale Preference: patient assessment		
Tizanidine mean 22 mg/day	Corston 1981 ⁵⁰	Lower limb spasticity due to various causes	Spasticity: 3 point scale Strength: 5 point scale General mobility: 3 point scale Urinary frequency: 3 point scale Gait: 3 point scale	No significant differences between interventions for main outcomes	None reported
Baclofen mean 40 mg/day	FAIR	10			
Tizanidine titrated to 24 mg/day	Eyssette 1988 ⁷³	Multiple sclerosis	Spasticity: 5 point scale Stretch reflex: 1-5 scale Functional status: Unspecified methods	No significant differences between interventions	16% (8/50) 12% (6/50)
Baclofen titrated to 60 mg/day	FAIR	100	Efficacy and tolerability: Unspecified methods		
Tizanidine 12-24 mg/day	Hoogstraten 1988 ⁷⁴	Multiple sclerosis	Spasticity: Ashworth scale and patient self-report (5 point scale) Disability: Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	6% (1/16) 25% (4/16)
Baclofen 15-60 mg/day	FAIR	16	Functional status: Kurtzke Functional Systems Incapacity status: Minimal record of disability for multiple sclerosis Ambulation: Ambulation index Clonus and reflexes: Unspecified methods Muscle strength and pain: 5 point scales Efficacy and tolerance: -3 to +3 scales		
Tizanidine mean 20 mg/day	Medici 1989 ⁷⁵	Spasticity due to various causes	Spasticity: Ashworth scale and patient self-report (4 point scale) Muscle strength: 5 point scale Clonus: 3 point scale	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	7% (1/15) 27% (4/15)
Baclofen mean 50 mg/day	FAIR	30	Functional status: Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale Global assessments: Unspecified methods		

Table 2. Overview of head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Tizanidine titrated to 16 mg/day	Newman 1982 ⁷⁶	Multiple sclerosis (32) or syringomyelia (4)	Spasticity: Ashworth scale Functional status: Kurtzke and Pedersen scales	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	11% (4/36) 17% (6/36)
Baclofen titrated to 40 mg/day	FAIR	36			
Tizanidine mean 11 mg/day	Rinne 1980 (2) ⁷¹	Multiple sclerosis (24) or cervical myelopathy (8)	Spasticity: Ashworth scale	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	6% (1/16) 6% (1/16)
Baclofen mean 51 mg/day	FAIR	32			
Tizanidine 8 mg tid	Smolenski 1981 ⁷⁷	Multiple sclerosis	Tone: Ashworth scale Spasticity: 5 point scale Muscle strength: 6 point scale	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	None reported
Baclofen 20 mg tid	FAIR	21	Global assessment of change in condition: Unspecified methods Tolerance to medication: Unspecified methods		
Tizanidine mean 23 mg/day	Stien 1987 ⁶⁴	Multiple sclerosis	Tone/spasticity: Ashworth scale Functional status: Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	6% (1/18) 5% (1/20)
Baclofen mean 59 mg/day	FAIR	40	Functional assessment: Pederson scale		
<i>Tizanidine, baclofen, or dantrolene versus diazepam</i>					
Tizanidine mean 17 mg/day	Bes 1988 ⁷⁸	Post-stroke or head-trauma	Spasticity: 5 point scale Functional status: walking distance Severity of spasms: 5 point scale	No significant differences between interventions	12% (6/51) 31% (17/54)
Diazepam mean 20 mg/day	FAIR	105	Muscle strength: Unspecified methods Clonus: Unspecified methods		
Tizanidine mean 14 mg/day	Rinne 1980 (1) ⁷¹	Multiple sclerosis	Spasticity: Ashworth scale	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	0% (0/15) 27% (4/15)
Diazepam mean 15 mg/day	FAIR	30			

Table 2. Overview of head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Baclofen 30 mg/day and 60 mg/day	Cartledge 1974 ⁷⁹	Multiple sclerosis	Spasticity: Ashworth scale	No significant differences between interventions (mean Ashworth score improvement 0.227 vs. 0.202 on high-doses)	Not clear
Diazepam 15 mg/day and 30 mg/day	FAIR	40			
Baclofen mean 61 mg/day	From 1975 ⁸¹	Multiple sclerosis inpatients	Spasticity: Ashworth scale, clinical exam (unspecified methods)	No significant differences between interventions (Ashworth scale scores not reported)	6% (1/16)
Diazepam mean 27 mg/day	FAIR	16	Clinical assessments of spasms, clonus, bladder function, walking: Unspecified methods Patient preference		0% (0/16)
Baclofen mean 47 mg/day	Roussan 1985 ⁸⁰	Spasticity due to various causes	Global response to treatment: 0 (no improvement) to 3+ (marked improvement)	No significant differences between interventions	None reported
Diazepam 28 mg/day	FAIR	13			
Dantrolene 100 mg qid	Glass 1974 ⁸²	Spasticity due to various causes	Spasticity/tone: 6 point scale Reflexes: 6 point scale Clonus: 6 point scale Strength: 6 point scale	No significant differences between interventions	19% (3/16) 6% (1/16)
Diazepam 5 mg qid	FAIR	16			
Dantrolene titrated to 75 mg qid	Nogen 1976 ⁸³	Children with cerebral palsy	Tone: Unspecified method Tendon jerk: Unspecified method Clonus: Unspecified method Strength: Unspecified method Overall evaluation: Unspecified method	No significant differences between interventions	None reported
Diazepam titrated to 12 mg/day	FAIR	22			
Dantrolene titrated to 75 mg qid	Schmidt 1976 ⁸⁴	Multiple sclerosis	Spasticity: 6 point scale Clonus: 6 point scale Reflexes: 6 point scale Functional status: Methods not specified, derived from ACTH cooperative study	No significant differences between interventions for spasticity or clonus. Reflexes, station stability, and hand coordination favor dantrolene.	Not clear
Diazepam titrated to 5 mg qid	FAIR	46			

Baclofen versus clonidine

Table 2. Overview of head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Baclofen 20 mg qid	Nance 1994 ⁶⁵	Spinal cord injury	Spasticity: modified Ashworth scale (1-5 scale with 0.5 gradations)	No significant differences between interventions for spasticity.	None reported
Clonidine 0.05 mg bid	POOR	25			

Table 3. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of included skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Medication	Trial Quality	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes for spasticity/tone
<i>Skeletal muscle relaxants approved for use in patients with spasticity</i>			
Baclofen	Basmajian 1974 ⁸⁶ FAIR	Various spasticity 15	Favors baclofen based on "EMG and force recordings" (p not reported)
Baclofen	Basmajian 1975 ⁸⁷ FAIR	Various spasticity 14	Favors baclofen using unspecified method (p not reported)
Baclofen	Brar 1991 ⁸⁸ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 38	Favors baclofen using Ashworth scale (p not reported)
Baclofen	Duncan 1976 ⁸⁹ POOR	M.S. or spinal cord lesions 25	Baclofen superior using 5 point scale (p<0.01)
Baclofen	Feldman 1978 ⁹⁰ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 33	Baclofen superior using unspecified method (p not reported)
Baclofen	Hinderer 1990 ⁹¹ POOR	Spinal cord lesions 5	No improvement on baclofen using unspecified method
Baclofen	Hudgson 1971 ⁵² and 1972 ⁵³ FAIR	Various spasticity 25	Baclofen superior using Ashworth scale (p<0.05)
Baclofen	Hulme 1985 ⁹² FAIR	Post-stroke (elderly patients) 12	Not assessed; study stopped due to excess adverse events (somnolence)
Baclofen	Jones 1970 ¹⁹⁹ FAIR	Spinal cord injury 6	Favors baclofen using 5 point scale for spasm and spasm counts (p not reported)
Baclofen	Levine 1977 ⁵⁴ POOR	Multiple sclerosis or spinal cord injury 19	Favors baclofen using 5 point scale for spasticity and summing scores for all patients
Baclofen	McKinlay 1980 ⁹⁴ FAIR	Children with spasticity (criteria not specified) 20	No significant difference using Ashworth scale
Baclofen	Medaer 1991 ⁹⁵ FAIR	Post-stroke 20	Baclofen superior using Ashworth scale (p<0.001)
Baclofen	Milla 1977 ⁹⁶ FAIR	Various spasticity (children) 20	Baclofen superior using Ashworth scale (p<0.001)
Baclofen	Orsnes 2000 ⁹⁷ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 14	No significant difference using Ashworth scale
Baclofen	Sachais 1977 ⁹⁸ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 166	Baclofen superior using unspecified method (p<0.01)
Baclofen	Sawa 1979 ⁹⁹ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 21	Baclofen superior using 6 point scale (p<0.001)

Table 3. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of included skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Medication	Trial Quality	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes for spasticity/tone
Dantrolene	Basmajian 1973 ¹⁰⁰ POOR	Upper motor neuron disease 25	Spasticity not assessed
Dantrolene	Chyatte 1973 ¹⁰¹ FAIR	Athetoid cerebral palsy (children) 18	No measurable difference using 4 point scale
Dantrolene	Denhoff 1975 ¹⁰² FAIR	Various spasticity (children) 18	Dantrolene superior for "neurologic measurements" using unspecified methods (p<0.04)
Dantrolene	Gambi 1983 ¹⁰³ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis or myelopathy 24	Dantrolene superior using 6 point scale (p<0.05, raw data not reported)
Dantrolene	Gelenberg 1973 ¹⁰⁴ POOR	Multiple sclerosis 20	Spasticity assessed using unspecified method; outcomes not reported
Dantrolene	Glass 1974 ⁸² FAIR	Various spasticity 16 (including diazepam arm)	Favors dantrolene for resistance to active stretch and tendon jerk using 6 point scales (p not reported)
Dantrolene	Haslam 1974 ¹⁰⁵ FAIR	Perinatal brain injury (children) 26	No statistical difference using 5 point scale
Dantrolene	Joynt 1980 ¹⁰⁶ FAIR	Cerebral palsy (children) 21	No statistical difference using 4 point scale
Dantrolene	Katrak 1992 ¹⁰⁷ FAIR	Post-stroke 38	No measurable difference using 0-6 motor assessment scale
Dantrolene	Ketel 1984 ¹⁰⁸ POOR	Post-stroke 18	Favors dantrolene, assessment method not reported
Dantrolene	Luisto 1982 ¹⁰⁹ FAIR	Various spasticity 17	Dantrolene superior using Ashworth scale (p=0.05)
Dantrolene	Monster 1974 ¹¹⁰ FAIR	Various spasticity 200	Outcomes not clear, results for placebo not reported
Dantrolene	Nogen 1979 ¹¹¹ FAIR	Children with spasticity and epilepsy	No increased seizures on dantrolene; other outcomes not reported
Dantrolene	Sheplan 1975 ¹¹² FAIR	Various spasticity (all men) 18	Outcomes not clear (unspecified methods), results for placebo not reported
Dantrolene	Tolosa 1975 ¹⁰³ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 23	Favors dantrolene using 7 point scale (p not reported)
Dantrolene	Weiser 1978 ¹¹⁴ FAIR	Spinal cord disease 35	Dantrolene superior for spasms using unspecified scale (p<0.002); no differences for walking/staircase time

Table 3. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of included skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Medication	Trial Quality	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes for spasticity/tone
Tizanidine	Knutsson 1982 ¹¹⁵ FAIR	Various spasticity 13	No significant difference using Ashworth scale
Tizanidine	Lapierre 1987 ¹¹⁶ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 66	No significant difference using unspecified method
Tizanidine	Meythaler 2001 ¹¹⁷ FAIR	Various spasticity 17	No significant difference using Penn Spasm Frequency Scale, favors tizanidine using Ashworth scale (p=0.006)
Tizanidine	Nance 1994 ¹¹⁸ FAIR	Spinal cord injury 124	Tizanidine superior using Ashworth scale (p<0.0001) and pendulum test (p=0.004); no difference in daily spasm frequency
Tizanidine	Smith 1994 ¹¹⁹ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 220	No significant difference using Ashworth scale, 4 point scale, or daily counts
Tizanidine	UK Tizanidine Trial Group 1994 ¹²⁰ FAIR	Multiple sclerosis 187	Tizanidine superior using Ashworth scale (p=0.004)
<i>Skeletal muscle relaxants approved for use in patients with musculoskeletal conditions</i>			
Chlorzoxazone	Losin 1966 ¹²¹ POOR	Various spasticity (children) 30	Outcomes not clear using 5 point scale
Cyclobenzaprine	Ashby 1972 ¹²² FAIR	Various spasticity 15	No significant difference using 5 point scale
Metaxalone	Kurtzke 1962 ⁵⁵ FAIR	Various spasticity 36	Metaxalone superior using mean resistance to passive movement (p<0.01) but not clear if clinical difference
Methocarbamol	Bjerre 1971 ¹²³ POOR	Cerebral palsy (children) 44	No significant difference for overall condition using 3 point scale, methocarbamol superior for motor function (p<0.01) using Johnson scale for lower extremities but no significant difference for upper extremities

Table 4. Overview of head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Interventions Dose	Study Year	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes assessed	Main results	Overall withdrawals
<i>Tizanidine versus chlorzoxazone</i>					
Tizanidine 2 mg tid	Bragstad 1979 ¹²³	Back spasms	Muscle tension: 4 point scale Pain intensity: 4 point scale Tenderness: 4 point scale	No significant differences between interventions	0% (0/14)
Chlorzoxazone 500 mg tid	FAIR	120	Interference with normal activities: 4 point scale		8% (1/13)
<i>Cyclobenzaprine versus methocarbamol</i>					
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	Preston 1984 ²⁰	Localized acute muscle spasm	Muscle spasm: 9 point scale Local pain and tenderness: 9 point scale Limitation of normal motion: 9 point scale	No significant differences between interventions except slightly greater proportion of patients with improvement in local pain with cyclobenzaprine (48% vs. 40%)	14% (12/87) 13% (12/94)
Methocarbamol 1500 mg qid	FAIR	227	Interference with normal activities: 9 point scale		
<i>Cyclobenzaprine versus carisoprodol</i>					
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg qid	Rollings 1983 ¹²⁴	Back spasms	Pain severity: 1-5 verbal rating scale and 0-100 visual analogue scale Muscle stiffness: VRS and VAS Activity impairment: VRS and VAS Sleep impairment: VRS and VAS Muscle tension: VRS and VAS	No significant differences between interventions	24% (9/37) 28% (11/39)
Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	FAIR	78			
<i>Carisoprodol, chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine or tizanidine versus diazepam</i>					
Chlorzoxazone 750 mg qid	Scheiner 1976 ⁵¹	Various acute musculoskeletal pain and spasm	Pain: 5 point scale Spasm: 5 point scale Tenderness: 5 point scale Limitation of motion: 5 point scale Interference with activities: 5 point scale Global evaluation: 4 point scale	Chlorzoxazone superior to diazepam for pain, spasm, tenderness, limitation of motion, interference with activities, and global evaluation ($p < 0.05$ for all assessments)	None reported
Diazepam 5 mg qid	FAIR	53			

Table 4. Overview of head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Interventions Dose	Study Year	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes assessed	Main results	Overall withdrawals
Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	Boyles 1983 ¹²⁹	Acute back sprain or strain with spasms	Muscle spasm: 5 point scale Tenderness: 5 point scale Mobility restriction: 5 point scale	Carisoprodol superior to diazepam for muscle stiffness ($p<0.05$), tension ($p<0.05$), and relief ($p<0.05$) using 5 point scales; trend towards better overall relief (68% vs. 45%) with carisoprodol	10% (4/40) 12% (5/40)
Diazepam 5 mg qid	FAIR	80	Pain, stiffness, activity, sleep impairment, tension: 5 point scales		
Cyclobenzaprine 10- 20 mg tid	Aiken 1978a ¹²⁵	Acute back or neck spasms	Muscle spasm: 5 point scale Limitation of motion: 5 point scale Daily activities: 5 point scale	Cyclobenzaprine more effective than diazepam for muscle spasm, tenderness, limitation of motion at week 1 ($p<0.05$) and for pain, tenderness, limitation of motion, and global response at week 2 ($p<0.05$)	13% (5/38) 15% (6/40)
Diazepam 5-10 mg tid	FAIR	117	Pain: 5 point scale Tenderness: 5 point scale Global response: 5 point scale (worse to marked improvement)		
Cyclobenzaprine 10- 20 mg tid	Basmajian 1978 ¹²⁶	Back or neck spasms	Muscle spasm: 5 point scale	No significant differences between interventions	Not reported
Diazepam 5 mg tid	POOR	120			
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	Brown 1978 ¹²⁷	Back or neck spasms	Global evaluation: 5 point scale	No significant differences between interventions	None reported
Diazepam 5 mg tid	FAIR	49			
Cyclobenzaprine 30- 40 mg tid	Scheiner 1978 (1) ¹²⁸	Acute back or neck spasms	Muscle spasm: 5 point scale Pain: 5 point scale Tenderness: 5 point scale Limitation of motion: 5 point scale Daily activities: 5 point scale	No significant differences between interventions except cyclobenzaprine more effective for tenderness at week 2 ($p<0.05$), limitation of motion at weeks 1 and 2 ($p<0.01$), and global evaluation (marked improvement) ($p<0.01$)	35% (12/34) 9% (3/32)
Diazepam 15-20 mg/day	FAIR	96	Global evaluation: 5 point scale (worse to marked improvement)		

Table 4. Overview of head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Interventions Dose	Study Year	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes assessed	Main results	Overall withdrawals
Cyclobenzaprine 30-40 mg tid	Scheiner 1978 (2) ¹²⁸	Acute back or neck spasms	Muscle spasm: 5 point scale Pain: 5 point scale Tenderness: 5 point scale	Cyclobenzaprine more effective than diazepam (p<0.05) for all outcomes at weeks 1 and 2	8% (2/26)
Diazepam 15-20 mg/day	FAIR	75	Limitation of motion: 5 point scale Daily activities: 5 point scale Global evaluation: 5 point scale (worse to marked improvement)	except for muscle spasm and limitation of motion at week 1	21% (5/24)
Tizanidine 4-8 mg tid	Fryda- Kaurimsky 1981 ¹³⁰	Degenerative spinal disease with acute muscle spasm (inpatients)	Pain: 4 point scale Tenderness: 4 point scale Muscle spasm: 3 point scale Abnormal posture: 3 point scale Daily activities: 4 point scale Patient self-evaluation: 4 point scale	No significant differences between interventions	None reported
Diazepam 5-10 mg tid	FAIR	20			
Tizanidine 4 mg tid	Hennies 1981 ¹³¹	Back or neck spasms	Pain: 4 point scale Muscle tension: Unspecified method Daily living activity: Unspecified method	No significant differences between interventions	7% (1/15)
Diazepam 5 mg tid	FAIR	30			0% (1/15)

Table 5. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Medication	Trials	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes (included skeletal muscle relaxant versus placebo)
<i>Skeletal muscle relaxants approved for use in patients with musculoskeletal conditions</i>			
Carisoprodol	Baratta 1976 ¹³⁸ FAIR	Low back syndrome 105	No significant difference for pain using 4 point scale, carisoprodol superior to placebo for various functional measurements and for sleep
Carisoprodol	Cullen 1976 ¹³⁹ FAIR	Acute back or neck syndrome 65	Carisoprodol superior for pain, spasm, and limitation of movement using unspecified methods (all p<0.01)
Carisoprodol	Hindle 1972 ¹⁴⁰ FAIR	Low back syndrome (Mexican migrant workers) 48	Carisoprodol superior for pain, spasm, functional assessments using 4 point scales (all p<0.01) and pain intensity using 0-100 visual analogue scale (p<0.01)
Carisoprodol	Soyka 1979 ¹⁴¹ FAIR	Acute neck or low back syndrome 414	Favors carisoprodol for muscle spasm (p=0.015) and functional assessment (p=0.04) using 5 point scales, no significant difference for sleep impairment using 4 point scale or pain using 5 point scale
Cyclobenzaprine	Aiken 1978a ¹²⁵ FAIR	Acute neck or low back syndrome 117 (including diazepam arm)	Cyclobenzaprine superior to placebo for pain, tenderness, limitation of motion, daily activities, and global evaluation (all p<0.05) at end of week 2 using 5 point scales
Cyclobenzaprine	Aiken 1978b ¹⁴² FAIR	Acute neck or low back syndrome 50	Cyclobenzaprine superior to placebo for spasm, limitation of motion, daily activities (all p<0.01); pain/tenderness (p<0.05); and global evaluation (p not reported) using 5 point scales
Cyclobenzaprine	Baratta 1982 ¹⁴³ FAIR	Various acute muscle spasm 120	Cyclobenzaprine superior for local muscle spasm (p<0.01) and pain (p<0.01) using 5 point scale
Cyclobenzaprine	Basmajian 1978 ¹²⁶ FAIR	Various acute muscle spasm 120 (including diazepam arm)	No significant differences for task performance time or muscle spasms using 5 point scale
Cyclobenzaprine	Basmajian 1989 ¹⁴⁴ FAIR	Various acute muscle spasm 175	No significant differences for pain, muscle spasm, global improvement, or functional measurements using unspecified methods
Cyclobenzaprine	Bennett 1988 ¹⁴⁵ FAIR	Fibromyalgia 120	Cyclobenzaprine superior for pain (p<0.02) using 1-10 visual analogue scale and sleep quality and fatigue using 5 point scale (p<0.02)
Cyclobenzaprine	Berzel 1977 ¹⁴⁶ FAIR	Neck or back pain >30 days 54	Favors cyclobenzaprine for spasm duration using 5 point scale (p not reported)
Cyclobenzaprine	Bianchi 1978 ¹⁴⁷ FAIR	Acute neck or low back syndrome 48	No significant differences at day 14; cyclobenzaprine superior to placebo for muscle consistency, tenderness, limitation of motion, and global evaluation (all p<0.01) and daily activities (p<0.05) at day 7
Cyclobenzaprine (5 mg tid and 10 mg tid)	Borenstein 2003 (1) ⁴⁷ FAIR	Nonspecific low back pain 737	Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg tid and 10 mg tid superior to placebo using 5 point scales (p<0.05) for global change, medication helpfulness, and relief from starting backache.

Table 5. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Medication	Trials	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes (included skeletal muscle relaxant versus placebo)
Cyclobenzaprine (2.5 mg tid and 5 mg tid)	Borenstein 2003 (2) ⁴⁷ FAIR	Nonspecific low back pain 668	Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg tid superior to placebo using 5 point scales (p<0.03) for global change, medication helpfulness, and relief from starting backache. No significant differences for cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg tid versus placebo.
Cyclobenzaprine (+naprosyn in both arms)	Borenstein 1990 ¹⁴⁸ POOR	Acute low back syndrome 40	Cyclobenzaprine + naprosyn superior to naprosyn alone for functional capacity using 4 point scale (p<0.05) and muscle spasm using 4 point scale (p<0.05), no difference for resolution of pain (using 0-20 and 4 point scales)
Cyclobenzaprine	Brown 1978 ¹²⁷ FAIR	Chronic (>12 months) neck or low back pain 49 (including diazepam arm)	Cyclobenzaprine superior to placebo for global evaluation using 5 point scale (p not reported)
Cyclobenzaprine	Carette 1994 ¹⁴⁹ FAIR	Fibromyalgia 208	No significant difference for 6-month improvement using 0-10 visual analogue scale, pain using McGill Pain Questionnaire, functional disability, or psychological status
Cyclobenzaprine	Hamaty 1989 ⁵⁸ FAIR	Fibromyalgia 11	No differences for pain using 0-100 VAS scale; cyclobenzaprine superior for sleep using 0-15 VAS scale
Cyclobenzaprine	Lance 1972 ¹⁵⁰ POOR	Chronic tension headache 20	Favors cyclobenzaprine using 3 point scale (p not reported)
Cyclobenzaprine	Preston 1984 ²⁰ FAIR	Acute local muscle spasm 227 (includes methocarbamol arm)	No differences for muscle spasm or limitation of motion; favors cyclobenzaprine for local pain and daily activities (p not reported) using 9 point scales
Cyclobenzaprine	Quimby 1989 ⁴¹ FAIR	Fibromyalgia 40	Favors cyclobenzaprine using 5 point scale for patient rated stiffness and aching, patient rated poor sleep, and overall patient rating (p<0.05), no difference using 5 point scale for patient rated fatigue or muscle pain
Cyclobenzaprine	Reynolds 1991 ¹⁵¹ FAIR	Fibromyalgia 12	No differences for tender point severity count using 5 point scale, pain using 7 point scale, fatigue using 7 point scale, sleepiness using Stanford Sleepiness Rating Scale
Cyclobenzaprine	Scheiner 1978 (1) ¹²⁸ FAIR	Acute back or neck spasm 96	Cyclobenzaprine superior to placebo for muscle spasm, local pain, tenderness, limitation of motion, daily activities, and global evaluation (p<0.01) using 5 point scales
Cyclobenzaprine	Scheiner 1978 (2) ¹²⁸ FAIR	Acute back or neck spasm 75 (including diazepam arm)	Cyclobenzaprine superior to placebo for muscle spasm, local pain, tenderness, limitation of motion, daily activities, and global evaluation (p<0.01) using 5 point scales

Table 5. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Medication	Trials	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes (included skeletal muscle relaxant versus placebo)
Cyclobenzaprine	Steingard 1980 ¹⁵² FAIR	Back or neck spasm 121 (including diazepam arm)	No significant differences for global evaluation, pain, muscle spasm, or functional measurements using unspecified methods
Metaxalone	Dent 1975 ⁴³ POOR	Acute skeletal muscle disorders (not specified) 228	Metaxalone superior for muscle spasm, local pain, limitation of normal motion, and interference with daily activities using unspecified scales
Metaxalone	Diamond 1966 ¹⁵³ FAIR	Muscle pain and spasm, unspecified locations 100	No significant difference using 5 point scale for muscle spasm or 4 point scale for pain
Metaxalone	Fathie 1964 (1) ⁴⁴ FAIR	Low back pain 100	Metaxalone superior for global therapeutic response using 4 point scale, range of motion using 5 point scale, and palpable spasm using 5 point scale
Metaxalone	Fathie 1964 (2) ⁴⁴ FAIR	Low back pain 100	Metaxalone superior for global therapeutic response using 4 point scale, range of motion using 5 point scale, and palpable spasm using 5 point scale
Metaxalone	Morey 1963 ⁵⁶ FAIR	Muscle pain and spasm, unspecified locations 61	No significant differences using unspecified outcome measures
Methocarbamol	Preston 1984 ²⁰ FAIR	Acute local muscle spasm 227 (including cyclobenzaprine arm)	No differences for muscle spasm; favors cyclobenzaprine for local pain, limitation of motion, and daily activities (p not reported) using 9 point scales
Methocarbamol	Tisdale 1975 ⁴² FAIR	Acute local muscle spasm 180	Methocarbamol superior for muscle spasm and local pain at 48 hours using 5 point scales; methocarbamol superior for limitation of motion and daily activities at 1 week (p<0.05) but not for local pain (p<0.10) or muscle spasm (NS) using 5 point scales
Methocarbamol	Valtonen 1975 (2) ⁵⁷ FAIR	Low back or neck pain, preferably with spasm 118	Methocarbamol superior for overall effect (p<0.01) using 4 point scale (proportion reporting slightly beneficial or good overall effect)
Orphenadrine	Gold 1978 ²³ POOR	Acute low back syndrome 60	Orphenadrine superior for pain intensity (p<0.01) and pain relief (p<0.01) using unspecified methods
Orphenadrine	Latta 1989 ¹⁵⁴ FAIR	Nocturnal leg cramps (elderly) 59	Orphenadrine superior for number of nocturnal leg cramps in one month period
Orphenadrine (+paracetamol in both arms)	McGuinness 1983 ¹⁵⁵ FAIR	Various musculoskeletal conditions 32	Favors orphenadrine for pain, stiffness and function using 4 point scales (p not reported)

Table 5. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Medication	Trials	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes (included skeletal muscle relaxant versus placebo)
Orphenadrine	Valtonen 1975 (1) ¹⁵⁶ FAIR	Low back or neck pain 200	No significant difference using 3-point scale for 'overall effect'
<i>Skeletal muscle relaxants approved for use in patients with spasticity</i>			
Baclofen	Dapas 1985 ¹⁵⁷ FAIR	Acute back syndrome 200	Baclofen superior for lumbar pain, tenderness, spasm, functional assessments using unspecified methods (p<0.05)
Dantrolene	Casale 1988 ¹⁵⁸ FAIR	Chronic low back syndrome 20	Dantrolene superior for muscle spasm using "manual semiotic maneuvers" (p<0.001) and pain behavior using visual analogue scale (p<0.001)
Dantolene (+ ibuprofen in both arms)	Salvini 1986 ¹⁵⁹ FAIR	Neck or low back syndromes 60	Dantolene superior for muscle contracture using 4 point scale (p=0.04), strength using 5 point scale (p=0.05), no difference for pain on movement using 4 point scale
Tizanidine	Berry 1988a ¹⁶⁰ POOR	Acute low back syndrome 105	Cyclobenzaprine superior for pain on movement (p=0.029), and pain at night (p=0.025) using 4 point scales, no differences for pain at rest or restriction of movement using 4 point scales
Tizanidine (+ ibuprofen in both arms)	Berry 1988b ¹⁶¹ FAIR	Acute low back syndrome 112	No significant differences for pain at night, pain at rest, or restriction of movement using 4 point scales
Tizanidine	Fogelholm 1992 ¹⁶² FAIR	Tension headache (all women) 45	Tizanidine superior for headache severity using 0-100 visual analogue (p=0.018) scale and 5 point verbal rating scale (p=0.012) and for analgesic use using pill counts (p=0.001)
Tizanidine	Lepisto 1979 ¹⁶³ FAIR	Low back syndrome 30	Tizanidine superior for pain, muscle tension, tenderness using 4 point scales (p <0.05), no differences for limitation on movement using 4 point scale
Tizanidine	Murros 2000 ¹⁶⁴ FAIR	Tension headache 201	No statistical differences for headache severity using 100 mm visual analogue scale, days free of headache, daily duration of headache, or use of paracetamol
Tizanidine	Saper 2002 ⁴⁵ FAIR	Daily headaches 136 randomized	Tizanidine superior for headache index (headache days x average intensity x duration), mean headache days/week, average headache duration, average headache intensity using 5 point scale, pain using 100 mm visual analogue scale, no difference for functional status using Migraine Disability Assessment questionnaire

Table 5. Overview of placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Medication	Trials	Population Number enrolled	Main outcomes (included skeletal muscle relaxant versus placebo)
Tizanidine (+ diclofenac in both arms)	Sirdalud Ternelin Asia-Pacific Study Group 1998 ¹⁶⁵ FAIR	Acute neck or low back syndromes 405	Tizanidine superior for pain using 4 point scale ($p < 0.05$), spasm using 4 point scale ($p < 0.001$), restriction of body movement using 4 point scale ($p < 0.001$), no difference for sleep quality using 4 point scale

Table 6. Adverse events, head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Study	Interventions	Somnolence or fatigue	Weakness	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events
<i>Tizanidine versus baclofen</i>						
Bass 1988⁵⁸	Tizanidine mean 17 mg/day	29%	21%	Not reported	23%	8% (4/52)
	Baclofen mean 35 mg/day	19%	35%	Not reported	14%	25% (12/48)
Corston 1981	Tizanidine mean 22 mg/day	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported
	Baclofen mean 40 mg/day	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported
Eysette 1988⁵⁹	Tizanidine 24 mg/day	30%	Infrequent (data not reported)	Not reported	28%	6% (3/49)
	Baclofen 60 mg/day	20%	20%	Not reported	Infrequent (data not reported)	6% (3/49)
Hoogstraten 1988⁶⁰	Tizanidine 12-24 mg/day	57%	33%	14%	36%	11% (1/9)
	Baclofen 15-60 mg/day	29%	57%	14%	14%	14% (1/7)
Medici 1989⁶¹	Tizanidine mean 20 mg/day	33%	0%	0%	7%	0% (0/15)
	Baclofen mean 50 mg/day	29%	7%	7%	0%	20% (3/15)
Newman 1982⁶²	Tizanidine titrated to 16 mg/day	15%	8%	8%	0%	6% (2/36)
	Baclofen titrated to 40 mg/day	19%	15%	15%	4%	17% (6/36)
Rinne 1980 (2)⁵⁷	Tizanidine mean 11 mg/day	62% (6% severe)	19% (0% severe)	25% (0% severe)	50%	6% (1/16)
	Baclofen mean 51 mg/day	80% (20% severe)	38% (40% severe)	60% (13% severe)	27%	6% (1/16)

Smolenski 1981⁶³	Tizanidine 24 mg/day	45%	18%	None reported	9%	0% (0/11)
	Baclofen 60 mg/day	0%	30%	None reported	10%	0% (0/10)

Table 6. Adverse events, head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity (continued)

Study	Interventions	Somnolence or fatigue	Weakness	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events
Stien 1987 ⁴⁹	Tizanidine mean 23/day	33% (also includes weakness and dry mouth)	Not reported separately	Not reported	Not reported separately	6% (1/18)
	Baclofen mean 59 mg/day	25% (also includes weakness and dry mouth)	Not reported separately	Not reported	Not reported separately	4% (1/20)
<i>Tizanidine, baclofen, or dantrolene versus diazepam</i>						
Bes 1988 ⁶⁴	Tizanidine mean 17 mg/day	44%	2%	None reported	11%	12% (6/51)
	Diazepam mean 20 mg/day	44%	18%	None reported	3%	28% (15/54)
Rinne 1980 (1) ⁵⁷	Tizanidine mean 14 mg/day	53% (0% severe)	13% (8% severe)	7%	33%	0% (0/15)
	Diazepam mean 15 mg/day	87% (47% severe)	53% (27% severe)	13%	0%	27% (4/15)
Cartlidge 1974 ⁶⁵	Baclofen 30 mg/day and 60 mg/day	14%	11%	3%	3%	30% (11/37)
	Diazepam 15 mg/day and 30 mg/day	11%	16%	0%	0%	38% (14/37)
From 1975 ⁶⁷	Baclofen mean 61 mg/day	31%	19%	6%	Not reported	6% (1/16)
	Diazepam mean 21 mg/day	69%	12%	6%	Not reported	0% (0/16)
Roussan 1985 ⁶⁶	Baclofen mean 47 mg/day	8%	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	0% (0/13)
	Diazepam mean 28 mg/day	38%	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	0% (0/13)

Table 6. Adverse events, head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity (continued)

Study	Interventions	Somnolence or fatigue	Weakness	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events
Glass 1974 ⁷⁶	Dantrolene 100 mg qid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	19% (3/16)
	Diazepam 5 mg qid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	6% (1/16)
Nogen 1976 ⁷⁷	Dantrolene titrated to 75 mg qid	Not clear	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported
	Diazepam titrated to 12 mg/day	Not clear	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported
Schmidt 1976 ⁷⁸	Dantrolene 75 mg qid	31%	67%	19%	Not reported	Not clear
	Diazepam 5 mg qid	67%	76%	19%	Not reported	Not clear
Baclofen versus clonidine						
Nance 1994 ⁷⁹	Baclofen 20 mg qid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported
	Clonidine 0.05 mg bid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported

Table 7. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Intervention	Study and year	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse events
Baclofen 5 mg tid	Basmajian 1974 ⁸⁶	0%	0%	0%	0%	None reported
Baclofen unclear dose	Basmajian 1975 ⁸⁷	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	12%	Not reported
Baclofen 5-20 mg/day	Brar 1991 ⁸⁸	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported by intervention	Not reported
Baclofen 5 mg tid to 100 mg/day	Duncan 1976 ⁸⁹	12%	24%	12%	0%	60%
Baclofen 15-80 mg/day	Feldman 1978 ⁹⁰	17%	Not reported	22%	0%	Not reported
Baclofen 40-80 mg/day	Hinderer 1990 ⁹¹	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Baclofen 10 mg tid	Hulme 1985 ⁹²	78%	Not reported	Not reported	56%	78%
Baclofen 10 mg tid	Hudgson 1971 ⁵² and 1972 ⁵³	4%	4%	Not reported	4%	26%
Baclofen 15-60 mg/day	Jones 1970 ⁹³	Not clear	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not reported
Baclofen 0.5 mg/kg/day titrated to maximum 60 mg/day	McKinlay 1980 ⁹⁴	60%	Not clear	None reported	0%	40%
Baclofen 30 mg/day	Medaer 1991 ⁹⁵	5%	30%	None reported	None reported	50%
Baclofen 10 mg/day titrated up to 60 mg/day	Milla 1977 ⁹⁶	20%	None reported	Not reported	0%	25%
Baclofen 5 mg tid titrated to 15 mg tid	Orsnes 2000 ⁹⁷	36%	21%	None reported	None reported	64%
Baclofen 5 mg tid titrated to 80 mg/day	Sachais 1977 ⁹⁸	71%	22%	Not reported	Not reported (36% overall)	Not reported
Baclofen 5 mg tid titrated to 60 mg/day	Sawa 1979 ⁹⁹	29%	10%	5%	Not clear	71%

Table 7. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Intervention	Study and year	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse events
*Rated good quality for adverse event assessment						
Dantrolene unclear dose	Basmajian 1973 ¹⁰⁰	'Almost all'	'Several'	Not reported	Not reported by intervention group	Not reported
Dantrolene 25-100 mg qid	Chyatte 1973 ¹⁰¹	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	0%	Not reported
Dantrolene 1-3 mg/kg qid	Denhoff 1975 ¹⁰²	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	57%
Dantrolene 25 mg bid to 350 mg/day	Gambi 1983 ¹⁰³	29%	Not reported	Not reported	9%	54%
Dantrolene 50-800 mg/day	Gelenberg 1973 ¹⁰⁴	15%	55%	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
Dantrolene 4-12 mg/kg/day	Haslam 1974 ¹⁰⁵	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	0%	Not reported
Dantrolene 4-12 mg/kg/day	Joynt 1980 ¹⁰⁶	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	9%	91%
Dantrolene 25 mg bid to 50 mg qid	Katrak 1992 ¹⁰⁷	70%	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported by intervention group	Not reported
Dantrolene mean 165 mg/day	Ketel 1984 ¹⁰⁸	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	25%	75%
Dantrolene 75 mg tid to 400 mg qid	Luisto 1982 ¹⁰⁹	88%	24%	Not reported	Not reported by intervention group	100%
Dantrolene 50-100 mg qid	Monster 1974 ¹¹⁰	Not clear	Not clear	Not clear	Not clear (27% withdrawals overall)	Not reported
Dantrolene 6-8 mg/kg/day	Nogen 1979 ¹¹¹	82%	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
Dantrolene titrated to maximum 200 mg qid	Sheplan 1975 ¹¹²	Not clear	Not clear	Not clear	Not reported	Not reported
Dantrolene 100 mg/day titrated to 800 mg/day	Tolosa 1975 ¹¹³	Not clear	Not clear	Not clear	17%	Not reported
Dantrolene titrated to 100 mg qid	Weiser 1978 ¹¹⁴	23%	Included in somnolence	Not reported	11%	Not reported

Table 7. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for spasticity

Intervention	Study and year	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse events
*Rated good quality for adverse event assessment						
Tizanidine 10 mg/day	Knutsson 1982 ¹¹⁵	33%	None reported	17%	0%	Not reported
Tizanidine 2-32 mg/day	Lapierre 1987 ¹¹⁶	48%	3%	48%	Unclear	Not reported
Tizanidine 12-36 mg/day	Meythaler 2001 ^{*117}	41%	Not reported	12%	0%	Not reported
Tizanidine 4-36 mg/day	Nance 1994 ¹¹⁸	41%	17%	39%	25%	81%
Tizanidine titrated to maximum 36 mg/day	Smith 1994 ^{*119}	48%	19%	57%	13%	91%
Tizanidine mean 25 mg/day	UK Tizanidine Trial Group 1994 ^{*120}	Not reported by intervention (54% overall)	Not reported	45%	13%	87%
Chlorzoxazone 20 mg/lb/day	Losin 1966 ¹²¹	None reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 60 mg/day	Ashby 1972 ¹²²	None reported	7%	7%	7%	Not reported
Metaxalone 400 mg bid to 800 mg qid	Kurtzke 1962 ⁵⁵	7%	Not reported	Not reported	14%	21%
Methocarbamol mean 85 mg/kg/day	Bjerre 1971 ⁴⁰	5%	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

*Rated good quality for adverse event assessment

Table 8. Adverse events, head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Study	Interventions	Somnolence	Dry mouth	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse event
<i>Head-to-head trials of included skeletal muscle relaxants</i>						
Bragstad 1979 ¹²³	Tizanidine 2 mg tid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	0%
	Chlorzoxazone 500 tid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	15%
Preston, 1984 ²⁰	Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	58%	9%	Included in somnolence	7% (6/87)	42%
	Methocarbamol 1500 qid	31%	1%	Included in somnolence	6% (6/94)	31%
Rollings, 1983 ¹²⁴	Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg qid	40%	38%	8%	8% (3/37)	65%
	Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	41%	10%	26%	8% (3/39)	62%
<i>Head-to-head trials of included skeletal muscle relaxants versus diazepam</i>						
Boyles, 1983 ¹²⁹	Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	12%	Not reported	12%	2% (1/40)	22%
	Diazepam 5 mg qid	30%	Not reported	8%	5% (2/40)	35%
Scheiner, 1976 ⁵¹	Chlorzoxazone 750 mg qid	27%	4%	0%	None reported	27%
	Diazepam 5 mg qid	81%	19%	44%	None reported	81%
Aiken, 1978a ¹²⁵	Cyclobenzaprine 10-20 mg tid	66%	5%	18%	3% (1/38)	76%
	Diazepam 5-10 mg tid	68%	3%	21%	0% (0/40)	72%
Basmajian, 1978 ¹²⁶	Cyclobenzaprine 10-20 mg tid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
	Diazepam 5 mg tid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
Brown, 1978 ¹²⁷	Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	44%	50%	25%	None reported	Not reported
	Diazepam 5 mg tid	13%	13%	12%	None reported	Not reported
Scheiner, 1978 (1) ¹²⁸	Cyclobenzaprine 30-40 mg/day	24%	29%	9%	None reported	32%
	Diazepam 15-20 mg/day	28%	6%	28%	None reported	28%
Scheiner, 1978 (2) ¹²⁸	Cyclobenzaprine 30-40 mg/day	83%	46%	17%	None reported	50%
	Diazepam 15-20 mg/day	67%	14%	52%	None reported	67%
Fryda-Kaurimsky, 1981 ¹³⁰	Tizanidine 4-8 mg tid	10%	10%	10%	None reported	20%

Table 8. Adverse events, head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Study	Interventions	Somnolence	Dry mouth	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse event
	Diazepam 5-10 mg tid	50%	10%	50%	None reported	50%
Hennies, 1981 ¹³¹	Tizanidine 4 mg tid	None reported	None reported	None reported	7% (1/15)	7%
	Diazepam 5 mg tid	None reported	None reported	None reported	0% (0/15)	None reported

Table 9. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Intervention	Trials	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse event
Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	Baratta 1976 ¹²⁴	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	Cullen 1976 ¹²⁵	12%	19%	Not reported	3%	Not reported
Carisoprodol 350 mg tid	Hindle 1972 ¹²⁶	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
Carisoprodol 400 mg qid	Soyka 1979 ¹²⁷	8%	18%	0%	1%	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 10-20 mg tid	Aiken 1978b ¹²⁸	84%	36%	4%	4%	96%
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	Baratta 1982 ¹²⁹	31%	36%	10%	0%	43%
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg bid	Basmajian 1989 ¹³⁰	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg qpm titrated to 40 mg/day	Bennett 1988 ¹³¹	55%	11%	92%	8%	89%
Cyclobenzaprine 20-40 mg/day	Bercel 1977 ¹³²	33%	11%	4%	0%	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	Bianchi 1978 ¹²⁹	29%	4%	8%	None reported	42%
Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg tid	Borenstein 2003 (1) ⁴⁶	29%^	3%^	21%^	5%	55%^+
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid		38%	4%	32%	8%	62%
Cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg tid	Borenstein 2003 (2) ⁴⁶	20%	3%	14%	2%	44%
Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg tid		29%^	3%^	21%^	4%	55%^+
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid (+naprosyn in both arms)	Borenstein 1990 ¹³⁴	0%	5%	Not reported	None reported	20%
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg qD titrated to 30 mg qD	Carette 1994 ¹³⁵	4%	6%	None reported	14%	98%
Cyclobenzaprine 10-40 mg/day	Hamaty 1989	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 30-60 mg/day	Lance 1972 ¹³⁶	20%	5%	16%	0%	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg qhs titrated to 30 mg qhs + 10 mg qam	Quimby 1989 ⁴⁰	Not reported	Not reported	68%	4%	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	Reynolds 1991 ¹³⁷	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	0%	Not reported
Cyclobenzaprine 30 mg/day	Steingard 1980 ¹³⁸	24%	5%	12%	None reported	54%

Table 9. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Intervention	Trials	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse event
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*Unclear sample size, based on intervention sample of 90 patients

^Results pooled with other trial by Borenstein 2003

+Patients reporting more than 1 adverse event

Table 9. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Intervention	Trials	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse event
Table 9. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions (continued)						
Intervention	Trials	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse event
Metaxalone 400 or 800 mg qid	Dent 1975 ⁴³	4%	3%	Not reported	9%	14%
Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Diamond 1966 ¹⁵³	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not clear
Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Fathie 1964 (1) ⁴⁴	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Fathie 1964 (2) ⁴⁴	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Morey 1963 ⁵⁶	0%	3%	Not reported	None reported	13%
Methocarbamol 2000 mg qid initially, then 1000-1500 mg qid	Tisdale 1975 ⁴²	Not reported	11%	Not reported	3%	Not clear
Methocarbamol 1500 mg qid	Valtonen 1975 (2) ⁵⁷	10%	8%	2%	10%	Not clear
Orphenadrine 100 mg bid	Gold 1978 ²³	Not clear	Not clear	Not clear	None reported	25%
Orphenadrine 100 mg qhs	Latta 1989 ¹⁵⁴	0%	0%	0%	None reported	3%
Orphenadrine dose unclear (+paracetamol in both arms)	McGuinness 1983 ¹⁵⁵	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	7%	Not reported
Orphenadrine 100 mg bid	Valtonen 1975 ¹⁵⁶	5%	4%	0%	Not reported	Not reported
Baclofen 30-80 mg/day	Dapas 1985 ¹⁵⁷	49%	28%	5%	17%	68%
Dantrolene 25 mg/day	Casale 1988 ¹⁵⁸	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	None reported	Not reported
Dantrolene 25 mg/day (+ ibuprofen in both arms)	Salvini 1986 ¹⁵⁹	None reported	None reported	None reported	0%	3%

Table 9. Adverse events, placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants for musculoskeletal conditions

Intervention	Trials	Somnolence or fatigue	Dizziness or lightheadedness	Dry mouth	Withdrawals due to adverse events	Any adverse event
Tizanidine 4 mg tid (+ibuprofen both arms)	Berry 1988b ¹⁶¹	22%	6%	6%	Not reported by intervention	Not reported
Tizanidine 4 mg tid	Berry 1988a ¹⁶⁰	22%	Not reported	Not reported	8%	41%
Tizanidine 6-18 mg/day	Fogelholm 1992 ¹⁶²	'Frequent'	'Frequent'	Not reported	5%	Not reported
Tizanidine 2 mg/day	Lepisto 1979 ¹⁶³	33%	0%	0%	Not reported	33%
Tizanidine 6-12 mg/day	Murros 2000 ¹⁶⁴	17%	Not reported	22%	Not reported by intervention	11% (tolerated 'poorly')
Tizanidine mean 18 mg/day	Saper 2002 ⁴⁵	46%	24%	22%	13%	Not reported
Tizanidine 2 mg bid (+diclofenac in both arms)	Sirdalud Ternelin Asia-Pacific Study Group 1988 ¹⁶⁵	12%	3%	None reported	0%	Not reported

*Unclear sample size, based on intervention sample of 90 patients

^Results pooled with other trial by Borenstein 2003

+Patients reporting more than 1 adverse event

Table 10. Summary of evidence

Key Question	Condition	Level of Evidence	Conclusions
<i>Efficacy</i>			
<p>1. What is the comparative efficacy of different muscle relaxants in reducing symptoms and improving functional outcomes in patients with a chronic neurologic condition associated with spasticity, or a chronic or acute musculoskeletal condition with or without muscle spasms?</p>	Spasticity: comparative efficacy	<p>FAIR for tizanidine vs. baclofen</p> <p>FAIR for tizanidine, baclofen, and dantrolene vs. diazepam</p> <p>POOR for dantrolene vs. tizanidine, baclofen or other skeletal muscle relaxants</p>	<p>9 fair-quality head-to-head trials and a fair-quality meta-analysis of unpublished trials consistently found that tizanidine and baclofen are roughly equivalent for various measures of efficacy including spasms, functional status, and patient preference. Most of these trials evaluated patients with multiple sclerosis. Interpretation of trials was limited by lack of good-quality trials and heterogeneity in outcomes assessed, unvalidated methods to measure outcomes, and unstandardized methods of reporting results. 8 fair-quality head-to-head trials of dantrolene, tizandine, or baclofen compared to diazepam provide some evidence that each of these medications is similar in efficacy to diazepam, but judgments about comparative efficacy could not be made from these trials. Placebo-controlled trials were not helpful in assessing comparative efficacy. <i>Findings of other recent systematic reviews are similar to our report.</i></p>
	Spasticity: efficacy vs. placebo	FAIR for tizanidine, baclofen, and dantrolene vs. placebo	Tizanidine, baclofen, and dantrolene (all FDA-approved for use in patients with spasticity) have consistently been found to be more effective than placebo in fair-quality clinical trials. Other skeletal muscle relaxants (not FDA-approved for use in patients with spasticity) have not been adequately assessed for this condition.

Musculoskeletal conditions: comparative efficacy	FAIR for cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam POOR for comparative efficacy of other skeletal muscle relaxants	2 fair-quality head-to-head trials and 1 fair-quality meta-analysis of unpublished trials found that cyclobenzaprine and diazepam are roughly equivalent for various measures of efficacy including pain, spasm, and global response, but 3 other fair-quality trials found that cyclobenzaprine was superior to diazepam for most (2 trials) or some (1 trial) clinical outcomes. Most of these trials evaluated patients with neck or back pain or spasms. For other comparisons, one fair-quality trial found that carisoprodol was superior to diazepam and another fair-quality trial found that chlorzoxazone was superior to diazepam for several measures of efficacy, but both used unstandardized outcomes scales. Other skeletal muscle relaxants have been directly compared in only 1 fair-quality trial or have been compared to diazepam, and comparative efficacy could not be accurately assessed. Placebo-controlled trials were not helpful in assessing comparative efficacy. Findings of other recent systematic reviews were similar to our report.
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Table 10. Summary of evidence (continued)

Key Question	Condition	Level of Evidence	Conclusions
	Musculoskeletal conditions: efficacy vs. placebo	FAIR for cyclobenzaprine, carisoprodol, orphenadrine, and tizanidine vs. placebo POOR for other skeletal muscle relaxants vs. placebo	21 fair-quality trials consistently found cyclobenzaprine to be more effective than placebo for various measures of efficacy (pain relief, muscle spasms, functional status) in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. 2 good-quality systematic reviews reported similar findings. The body of evidence is not as robust for carisoprodol (4 trials), orphenadrine (4), and tizanidine (7), but these medications were also consistently found to be more effective than placebo. Tizanidine is the only skeletal muscle relaxant with at least fair-quality evidence of effectiveness for both spasticity and musculoskeletal conditions. There is very limited data regarding the effectiveness of methocarbamol, dantrolene, chlorzoxazone, or baclofen compared to placebo. Data on efficacy from five trials of metaxalone are mixed. <i>A good-quality systematic review of 5 placebo-controlled trials of cyclobenzaprine in patients with fibromyalgia found no clear differences for specific assessed outcomes (sleep quality, pain, trigger points, fatigue), though patients were more likely to report 'improvement.'</i>
Adverse events			
2. What are the comparative safety of different muscle relaxants?	Spasticity: comparative safety	FAIR for tizanidine vs. baclofen FAIR for risk of hepatotoxicity from dantrolene and tizanidine POOR for other skeletal muscle relaxants	7 of 7 head-to-head trials of tizanidine vs. baclofen reporting rates of weakness found that tizanidine was associated with lower rates of weakness, while 5 of 7 head-to-head trials of tizanidine vs. baclofen reporting rates of dry mouth found that baclofen was associated with lower rates of dry mouth. Overall tolerability appears to be similar, as withdrawals due to adverse events (a marker of intolerable adverse events) were similar in all head-to-head trials except one. There was insufficient evidence from head-to-head or placebo-controlled trials to judge the comparative adverse event rates of other skeletal muscle relaxants. Serious hepatotoxicity with dantrolene has been found in observational studies, and tizanidine is associated with usually asymptomatic and reversible (rarely serious) hepatotoxicity.

Table 10. Summary of evidence (continued)

Key Question	Condition	Level of Evidence	Conclusions
	Musculoskeletal conditions: comparative safety	POOR overall FAIR for risk of hepatotoxicity from tizanidine and chlorzoxazone	There is insufficient evidence to accurately judge comparative adverse event rates from skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions. Direct comparisons of skeletal muscle relaxants in head-to-head trials were too limited in quantity and quality. Placebo-controlled trials showed no pattern of one skeletal muscle relaxant being superior to others and were generally of inferior quality compared to head-to-head trials. There are no data to judge comparative abuse or addiction risk, though there are numerous case reports, almost all associated with carisoprodol use . Tizanidine and chlorzoxazone are associated with usually reversible (rarely serious or fatal) hepatotoxicity, but data to estimate comparative event rates are not available. Other serious adverse events appear to be rare, but no assessment of comparative risk could be made.
<i>Subpopulations</i>	3. Are there subpopulations of patients for which one muscle relaxant is more effective or associated with fewer adverse effects?	POOR	There is almost no information to judge the comparative efficacy or safety of skeletal muscle relaxants in subpopulations defined by age, race, or gender. Almost all head-to-head trials have been done either in patients with multiple sclerosis or in patients with neck or low back syndromes, and there is insufficient evidence to judge the relative effectiveness or safety of skeletal muscle relaxants for other conditions. There are no studies to estimate the comparative risk of addiction or abuse in patients with prior substance abuse. Special populations (e.g. chronic liver disease, renal failure, or patients with seizures) have usually been excluded from clinical trials.

Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
Systematic reviews							
Montane 2004 ⁶³	Assess the efficacy of oral antispastic drugs in the treatment of nonprogressive neurologic diseases	Through January 2004 MEDLINE, PubMed, Cochrane Library	RCTs in patients with nonprogressive neurologic disease in English, French, German, and Spanish	Abstract, not randomized, not oral drug, sample size <10, multiple sclerosis patients	Pfizer Spain; conception, methods, analysis, and publication independent of funding source	Abstracted information on study characteristics, quality using Jadad scale, efficacy and safety outcomes	12 of 101 identified RCTs met inclusion criteria 10 placebo-controlled trials (3 baclofen, 3 dantrolene, 2 tizanidine, 1 diazepam, 1 gabapentin) 2 head-to-head trials (1 tizanidine vs. diazepam, 1 baclofen vs. tizanidine) 469 patients included overall

RCT = Randomized Controlled Trial; CCTR = Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry; CINAHL = Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health; SCI = Spinal Cord Injury

Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main results	Adverse events	Internal validity	Comments
Systematic rev					
Montane 2004 ⁶³	Cerebral palsy (69), spinal cord injury (174), and cerebrovascular injury or head trauma (n=174) patients	No significant differences in efficacy between drugs in head-to-head trials. In placebo-controlled trials, active treatment better than placebo but outcomes heterogeneous and functional outcomes seldom analyzed. All studies rated 3 or 4 on Jadad scale. Meta-analysis not attempted	Adverse events generally more frequent for active treatment compared to placebo and adverse event profile differed between drugs.	GOOD	

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Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
Shakespeare 2003 ⁵⁹ , 2001 ²⁷	Assess the absolute and comparative efficacy and tolerability of anti- spasticity agents in multiple sclerosis (MS) patients	Through June 2003 MEDLINE, EMBASE, reference lists, personal communications, drug manufacturers, manual searches of journals, collaborative MS trial registry, Cochrane database, National Health Service National Research Register	Double-blind, RCTs (either placebo- controlled or comparative studies)	<7 days duration	None	Independently abstracted by two reviewers and findings summarized	39 of 169 identified studies met inclusion criteria 26 placebo-controlled trials (6 oral baclofen, 4 dantrolene, 3 tizanidine, 3 botulinum toxin, 2 vigabatrin, 1 prazepam, 3 progabide, 1 brolitene, 1 L-threonine, 2 tetrahydrocannabinol) 13 head-to-head trials (7 tizanidine vs. baclofen; 1 baclofen vs. diazepam, 1 diazepam vs. dantrolene, 2 ketazolam vs. diazepam, 2 tizanidine vs. diazepam) 1473 patients overall

RCT = Randomized Controlled Trial; CCTR = Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry; CINAHL = Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health; SCI = Spinal Cord Injury

Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main results	Adverse events	Internal validity	Comments
Shakespeare 2003 ⁵⁹ , 2001 ²⁷	Multiple sclerosis patients, age and severity varied between studies	<p>Absolute and comparative efficacy and tolerability of anti-spasticity agents in multiple sclerosis is poorly documented and no recommendations can be made to guide prescribing.</p> <p>Included studies characterized by poor quality (though more recent studies are higher quality), heterogeneous study designs, interventions, outcomes, and methods of assessment. Unable to do quantitative meta-analysis.</p>	Not systematically reviewed.	GOOD.	Updates results from Shakespeare 2001 ²⁶

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Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
Beard 2003 ⁶¹	Assess the efficacy of different drug treatments for management of spasticity and pain in multiple sclerosis	Performed in June and July 2000 Multiple databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE, PubMed	RCTs reporting results of patients with multiple sclerosis	Not specified	Health Technology Assessment Programme (U.K.)	Abstracted information on study characteristics, quality using Jadad scale, efficacy and safety outcomes	31 of 42 identified RCTs of oral baclofen, dantrolene, or tizanidine met inclusion criteria (also reviewed trials of other drug interventions) 19 placebo-controlled trials (9 baclofen, 5 dantrolene, 5 tizanidine [2 single dose]) 12 head-to-head trials (3 baclofen versus diazepam, 1 dantrolene versus diazepam, 1 tizanidine versus diazepam, 6 tizanidine versus baclofen, 1 tizanidine vs. both baclofen and tetrazepam) 1565 patients on baclofen, dantrolene, or tizanidine

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Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main results	Adverse events	Internal validity	Comments
Beard 2003 ⁶¹	Multiple sclerosis patients, age and severity varied between studies	Overall quality of studies poor, wide variety of outcome measures were used. Limited evidence of effectiveness of baclofen, dantrolene, diazepam, and tizanidine for spasticity. All appear approximately equally effective but little evidence of functional benefit. Head-to-head trials found no clear differences between drugs. Quantitative meta-analysis not possible.	No evidence that any drug associated with less adverse events than others.	GOOD.	

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Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
Taricco 2000 ⁶⁷	Assess the effectiveness and safety of drugs for the treatment of long term spasticity in spinal cord injury patients	Through 1998 CCTR, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL	All parallel and crossover RCTs including SCI patients with "severe spasticity"	RCTs with <50% of patients with SCI	None	Data independently abstracted by two reviewers using data extraction form	9 of 53 studies met inclusion criteria (1 oral baclofen, 4 intrathecal baclofen, 1 amytal and valium, 1 gabapentin, 1 clonidine, 1 tizanidine) 8 crossover studies, 1 parallel group trial 218 patients overall
Lataste 1994 ⁶⁶	Assess the comparative therapeutic profile of tizanidine and other antispastic medications using data from 20 double-blind studies conducted during the development program of tizanidine between 1977 and 1987	1977-1987 Not clear what methods used to identify relevant studies through database search; also used Sandoz database	Double-blind controlled studies comparing tizanidine with another muscle relaxant.	Not specified.	Authors employed by Sandoz and Athena. Not reported if funder held data.	Not reported	Number of excluded studies not reported 20 trials of tizanidine vs. active control, ranging from 4-8 weeks (385 patients on tizanidine, 392 on active control) 10 studies vs. baclofen in multiple sclerosis 2 studies vs. diazepam in multiple sclerosis 3 studies vs. baclofen in cerebrovascular disease 4 studies vs. diazepam in cerebrovascular disease 1 study vs. baclofen in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

RCT = Randomized Controlled Trial; CCTR = Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry; CINAHL = Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health; SCI = Spinal Cord Injury

Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main results	Adverse events	Internal validity	Comments
Taricco 2000 ⁶⁷	Crossover studies: 20/100 female, age range 16-62; 86/100 spinal cord injury, 14/100 multiple sclerosis Parallel study: 14/118 female, age range 15-69; mean duration of spinal cord injury 95 months	Tizanidine vs. placebo: Significant improvement of tizanidine for improving Ashworth score but now ADL performances Gabapentin, clonidine, diazepam, amytal, oral baclofen: No evidence for clinically significant effectiveness Unable to combine results because of poor quality, heterogeneous study designs, outcomes assessment, and method of reporting	Tizanidine vs. placebo: Increased drowsiness and xerostomia compared to placebo	FAIR. 14 retrieved studies had not yet been assessed.	
Lataste 1994 ⁶⁶	43-48% multiple sclerosis, 45-57% cerebrovascular disease, 0-7% amyotrophic lateral sclerosis Gender, age, race not reported	Tizanidine vs. active control (all studies included in analysis) Muscle tone (improved): 64% vs. 66% Muscle spasms (improved): 50% vs. 58% Clonus (improved): 46% vs. 56% Muscle strength (improved): 34% vs. 36% Neurologic function (Kurtzke scale) and functional disability (Pedersen's scale): No differences (data not reported) Overall assessment of antispastic effect (moderate, good, or excellent): 67.5% vs. 64.6% Overall assessment of antispastic effect (good or excellent): 37.5% vs. 33.0% Total Ashworth score: -0.39 (NS) Global tolerability: Favors tizanidine vs. baclofen or diazepam	Tizanidine vs. active controls Withdrawal (overall): 14% vs. 19% Withdrawal (adverse events): 4% vs. 9%	POOR. Methods of database search not reported. No quality assessment of included studies. No assessment of heterogeneity. Insufficient detail of included studies. Not clear if studies summarized appropriately: combined individual patient data for comparisons between interventions using 11/20 studies.	

RCT = Randomized Controlled Trial; CCTR = Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry; CINAHL = Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health; SCI = Spinal Cord Injury

Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
Meta-analyses (not systematic review)							
Groves 1998 ⁶⁹	Assess the efficacy and tolerability of tizanidine using studies recorded by Sandoz (Novartis), the European sponsor of tizanidine trials	Time period covered not clear Records of Sandoz searched	Controlled, double-blind, randomized studies in which tizanidine was compared to a positive control. Studies had individual patient data, three key outcome measures (Ashworth Rating Scale, measure of muscle strength, and Global Tolerability to Treatment Rating), and patients had multiple sclerosis or other cerebrovascular lesions	Studies without measurement of muscle tone or individual data for muscle strength or tone, use of a nonstandard or incomplete scale for muscle strength or tone, no exam at six weeks, and one study in patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.	Authors employed by Athena, which licenses tizanidine in North America, Ireland, and U.K. Not reported if funder held data.	Not reported	10 studies excluded. 11 included studies involving 270 patients 8 studies used baclofen as control, 3 used diazepam

RCT = Randomized Controlled Trial; CCTR = Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry; CINAHL = Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health; SCI = Spinal Cord Injury

Evidence Table 1. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main results	Adverse events	Internal validity	Comments
Meta-analyses					
Groves 1998 ⁶⁹	147 patients with multiple sclerosis 123 patients with other cerebrovascular lesions Mean age 38-48 years, 47-52% female, race not reported	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean change in total Ashworth score (scale 0 to 32): -3.2 vs. -3.0 (NS) Mean change in muscle strength (lower body Ashworth score, 0-160): -2.7 vs. -0.9 (p=0.07) Global Tolerability to Treatment (investigator rating, 1 (excellent) to 4 (poor): 2.0 vs. 2.3 (p=0.008) Tizanidine vs. diazepam Mean change in total Ashworth score: -5.6 vs. 4.0 (NS) Mean change in muscle strength: -4.4 vs. -2.7 (NS) Global Tolerability to Treatment: 1.8 vs. 2.6 (p=0.001)	Not reported	FAIR. No evaluation for heterogeneity. Insufficient detail of included studies. Not clear if studies summarized appropriately: combined all individual patient data for comparisons between interventions.	Included studies previously evaluated in meta-analysis by Wallace.

RCT = Randomized Controlled Trial; CCTR = Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry; CINAHL = Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health; SCI = Spinal Cord Injury

Evidence Table 2. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
Systematic reviews							
Schnitzer 2004 ⁶⁰	Assess the efficacy and safety of low back pain medications	Through October 2002 Multiple databases including Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane	RCTs of low back pain in adults that used quantitative clinical endpoints of efficacy and/or safety	Not specified	Merck & Company, New Jersey; role of funder not reported	Abstracted information on study characteristics, quality using Koes criteria (0-100)	50 of 110 identified RCTs met inclusion criteria; 6 evaluated skeletal muscle relaxants 6 placebo-controlled trials (1 baclofen, 3 tizanidine, 1 chlormezanone, 1 tetrazepam) 931 patients included in 6 trials
Tofferi 2004 ⁶²	Assess the efficacy and safety of cyclobenzaprine for fibromyalgia	Through November 2000 Multiple databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE, DARE, Cochrane, Psyclit	Placebo-controlled RCTs with measurable outcomes	Not specified	Not reported	Abstracted information on study characteristics, quality using Jadad scale, efficacy and safety outcomes	5 of 27 identified RCTs met inclusion criteria 5 placebo-controlled trials of cyclobenzaprine with 312 patients, longest 24 weeks

Evidence Table 2. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main Results	Adverse events	Internal validity
Systematic				
Schnitzer 2004 ⁶⁰	Low back pain patients, age and severity varied between studies	Overall quality rated as 'moderate', limited evidence was found on effectiveness of drug treatments for low back pain and comparative assessments were not attempted. No head-to-head trials found.	Insufficient data to adequately assess.	GOOD.
Tofferi 2004 ⁶²	Low back pain patients, age and severity varied between studies	<p>Overall quality of studies fair, with average quality score 4.4 (range 0-8).</p> <p>Patients on cyclobenzaprine more likely to report themselves to be 'improved' (OR 3.0, 95% CI 1.6-5.6), NNT 4.8.</p> <p>Sleep improved similarly in cyclobenzaprine and placebo patients.</p> <p>Pain improved in cyclobenzaprine patients at week 4 only (SMD 0.35).</p> <p>No improvements in fatigue or tender points in cyclobenzaprine or placebo groups.</p>	Not assessed.	GOOD.

Evidence Table 2. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
Van Tulder 2003 ^{48, 49}	Systematic review of effectiveness of skeletal muscle relaxants in the treatment of back pain	through October 2001 (MEDLINE, EMBASE) or 2002 (Cochrane Library) MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, EMBASE	Randomized controlled trials and double-blind controlled clinical trials of patients with nonspecific low back pain receiving skeletal muscle relaxants of benzodiazepenes, reporting specified outcome measures	Studies of chlormezanone and botulinum toxin	University of Toronto and VU University Medical Center Amsterdam	Independently assessed by two reviewers using criteria (11-item instrument) recommended by the Cochrane Back Review Group.	27 studies excluded 30 trials of 2884 patients included (14 of these studies did not meet our inclusion criteria because they were non-English or evaluated excluded interventions)
Browning 2001 ⁶⁵	Systematic review of cyclobenzaprine's effectiveness in the treatment of back pain	1966-1999 MEDLINE, PsycLit, CINAHL, EMBASE, AIDSLINE, HEALTHSTAR, CANCERLIT, Micromedex, Cochrane Library and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Federal Research in Progress, reference lists, pharmaceutical companies contacted	Randomized, placebo-controlled, at least one group receiving cyclobenzaprine, and measurable outcomes reported	Not reported	None	Independently assessed by two reviewers using 6-item instrument	7 trials excluded 14 randomized placebo-controlled trials of 3315 patients on cyclobenzaprine; 6 studies also had diazepam as a control, 1 diflunisal, and 1 methocarbamol

Evidence Table 2. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main Results	Adverse events	Internal validity
Van Tulder 2003 ^{48, 49}	Acute or chronic low back pain of varying degrees; age, race and gender reported for individual studies	<p>All studies had at least two criteria for which it was rated inadequate. Mean quality score 6 (range 3-9, scale 0-11).</p> <p>Nonbenzodiazepines versus placebo (11 studies, pooled relative risks) Pain relief after 2 to 4 days: 0.80 (95% CI, 0.71-0.89) Global efficacy after 2 to 4 days: 0.49 (95% CI, 0.25-0.95)</p>	<p>Nonbenzodiazepines versus placebo (11 studies, pooled relative risks) Overall adverse events: 1.50 (95% CI, 1.14-2.98) Central nervous system adverse events: 2.04 (95% CI, 1.23-3.37)</p>	GOOD.
Browning 2001 ⁶⁵	Acute back pain and muscle spasm of varying degrees; age, race, and gender not reported	<p>All studies had at least one problem with rated quality. Mean quality score 4.3 (scale 1-8).</p> <p>Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo: Global improvement (10 studies, pooled risk difference): 0.37 (95% CI, 0.24-0.50) No statistically different results (though trends favored cyclobenzaprine) for local pain, muscle spasm, tenderness to palpation, range of motion, and ADL at 3 days, 1 or 2 weeks.</p>	<p>Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo (percentages) Drowsiness: 20% vs. 2%, p<0.001 Dry mouth: 8% vs. 2%, p=0.02 Dizziness: 7% vs. 4%, p=0.04 Nausea: 2% vs. 2%, p=0.70 Any: 53% vs. 28%, p=0.002</p>	GOOD.

Evidence Table 2. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Aims	Time period covered and sources used in literature search	Eligibility criteria	Exclusion criteria	Funding source and role	Method of appraisal	Characteristics of identified articles
<i>Meta-analysis</i>							
Nibbelink 1978 ⁷⁰	Assess the therapeutic response of cyclobenzaprine compared to diazepam and placebo	Time period covered not clear Not clear what methods used to identify relevant studies, but appears to include unpublished studies performed at Merck	Controlled clinical studies of patients with skeletal muscle spasm treated with cyclobenzaprine, diazepam, or placebo.	Studies outside the United States (3 studies) because of differences in protocol and data collection.	Authors employed by Merck. Not reported if funder held data.	Not reported	20 double-blind randomized trials of 1153 patients (434 cyclobenzaprine, 280 diazepam, 439 placebo) 46% posttraumatic, 14% musculoskeletal strain, 10% idiopathic, 8% postoperative, 6% osteoarthritis, 3% cervical root syndrome, 1% miscellaneous.

Evidence Table 2. Included systematic reviews and meta-analyses of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Population characteristics	Main Results	Adverse events	Internal validity
Meta-analys			Muscle relaxants 'similar in	
Nibbelink 1978 ⁷⁰	46% posttraumatic, 14% musculoskeletal strain, 10% idiopathic, 8% postoperative, 6% osteoarthritis, 3% cervical root syndrome, 1% miscellaneous. Gender 535/1065 female, 186/1153 >50 years, race not reported	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Global response: Cyclobenzaprine and diazepam significantly better than placebo, no significant differences between cyclobenzaprine and diazepam. Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam (symptoms absent or mild at week 2) Muscle spasms: 42% vs. 29% (p=0.035) Local pain: 24% vs. 33% (NS) Tenderness on palpation: 26% vs. 39% (p=0.044) Limitation of motion: 30% vs. 50% (p=0.006) Limitation of daily living: 31% vs. 48% (p=0.030)	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Drowsiness: 39% vs. 33% vs. 12% Dry mouth: 24% vs. 8% vs. 4% Ataxia/dizziness: 10% vs. 17% vs. 6% Bad taste: 3% vs. 1% vs. 0.4% Nausea: 2% vs. 1% vs. 3% Withdrawals not reported for different interventions	FAIR. No evaluation for heterogeneity. Insufficient detail of included studies. Not clear if studies summarized appropriately: combined all individual patient data for comparisons between interventions.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Bass 1988 ⁷²	Randomized crossover trial	A: Tizanidine titrated to mean of 17.4 mg/day	Patients with clinically definite multiple sclerosis interfering with activities of daily living, spasticity stable for >2 months	Not reported	Not reported	18 withdrew or excluded after randomization	Initial intervention: Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean age (years): 50 vs. 52 Female gender: 15/32 vs. 16/30 Race: Not reported
Rice 1989	Canada Single center	B: Baclofen titrated to mean of 35 mg/day 2 weeks washout, 3 weeks titration, 5 weeks maintenance, 1 week withdrawal, 3 weeks crossover titration, 5 weeks maintenance (8 weeks per intervention)			66		
Bes 1988 ⁷⁸	Randomized trial France Multicenter	A: Tizanidine mean 17 mg/day B: Diazepam mean 20 mg/day 2 weeks titration, 6 weeks maintenance	Spasticity interfering with daily activities following stroke or head trauma, stable for at least 2 months	Not reported	Not reported Not reported 105	23 91	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Mean age (years): 51 vs. 52 Female gender: 12/51 vs. 16/54 Race: Not reported Underlying condition/stroke: 46/51 vs. 43/54 Duration of symptoms (months): 20 vs. 23 Prior muscle relaxant use: 27% vs. 22%, specific medication not reported

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Bass 1988 ⁷²	Spasms: 6 point ordinal scale Strength: 0 (normal) to 6 (no movement) Functional status: Kurtzke functional scale Disability: Pedersen functional disability scale	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described, high loss to follow-up.	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Kurtzke functional scale (FS)/pyramidal (improvement >1): 2/48 vs. 2/48 (NS) Kurtzke FS/pyramidal (deterioration >1): 0/48 vs. 2/48 (NS) Kurtzke FS/cerebellar (improvement >1): 7/48 vs. 4/48 (NS) Kurtzke FS/cerebellar (deterioration >1): 3/48 vs. 7/48 (NS) Pedersen functional disability scale: No significant differences, raw data not reported Strength: No significant differences, raw data not reported Spasms: No significant differences (trend favored baclofen), raw data not reported Overall evaluation/patient (good or excellent): 13/53 (24%) vs. 20/51 (39%) (NS)
Rice 1989	Not clear when assessed		
Bes 1988 ⁷⁸	Spasticity: 1 (absent) to 5 (severe) Functional status: walking Severity of contraction: 1-5 scale Muscle strength: Not clear how rated Clonus: Not clear how rated Assessed at 2 and 8 weeks	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, and blinding techniques not reported, high overall loss to follow-up.	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Walking distance on flat ground (improvement, in meters): 224 (p<0.05 vs. baseline) vs. 406 Duration of contractures: No significant differences between treatments Resolution of clonus: 14/29 (48%) vs. 8/20 (40%) Muscle strength/improvement in quadriceps: 36% vs. 27% (NS) Overall assessment/investigators (great or slight improvement): 37/45 (82%) vs. 30/36 (83%) (NS) Overall assessment/patients (great or slight improvement): 73% vs. 70% (NS)

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Bass 1988 ⁷²	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Muscle weakness: 11/52 (21%) vs. 17/48 (35%) (p<0.01) Somnolence: 15/52 (29%) vs. 9/48 (19%) (p<0.01) Dry mouth: 12/52 (23%) vs. 7/48 (14%) (p<0.05)	Not reported	High loss to follow-up; not clear how patients lost to follow-up accounted for in statistical analysis. Results of first intervention period not reported separately. Raw data for results not reported.
Rice 1989	Spasms: 8/52 (15%) vs. 2/48 (4%) (p<0.05) Headaches: 1/52 vs. 5/48 (NS) Dizziness: 2/52 vs. 7/48 (NS) Light-headedness: 3/52 vs. 2/48 (NS) Irritability: 3/52 vs. 5/48 (NS) Insomnia: 8/52 vs. 3/48 (NS) Nausea: 2/52 vs. 6/48 (NS) Vomiting: 0/52 vs. 4/48 (NS) Constipation: 3/52 vs. 0/48 (NS) Bladder urgency: 3/52 vs. 7/48 (NS) Leg dysesthesia: 3/52 vs. 1/48 (NS) Adverse event requiring dose reduction: 46% vs. 63% Withdrawals (overall): 5/52 vs. 13/48 Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 4/52 (weakness) vs. 12/48 (7 weakness, 5 nausea) Tolerance 'excellent' (patient assessment): 10/58 (17%) vs. 11/62 (18%) (NS)		
Bes 1988 ⁷⁸	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Drowsiness: 20/45 vs. 17/39 Fatigue: 9/45 vs. 10/39 Muscular weakness: 1/45 vs. 7/39 Orthostatic hypotension: 3/45 vs. 0/39 Vomiting: 2/45 vs. 2/39 Dry mouth: 5/45 vs. 1/39 Constipation: 2/45 vs. 2/39 Anxiety: 4/45 vs. 1/39 Sleep disturbance: 6/45 vs. 1/39 Disturbance of affect: 4/45 vs. 1/39 Overall tolerability: 61% vs. 54% Withdrawals (overall): 6/51 vs. 17/54 Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 6/51 vs. 15/54	Not reported	Specific prior muscle relaxants not reported. In patients on prior muscle relaxants, no difference between interventions for relief of spasticity. Not clear how withdrawn patients handled in data analysis.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Cartlidge 1974 ⁷⁹	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 30 mg/day for 2 weeks and 60 mg/day for 2 weeks	Spasticity, other eligibility criteria unclear	Not reported	Not reported	3	Age range (years): 22-61 Female gender: 19/40 Race: Not reported
	U.K. Single center	B: Diazepam 15 mg/day for 2 weeks and 30 mg/day for 2 weeks 4 weeks intervention, 4 weeks crossover			Not reported 40	37	Underlying condition multiple sclerosis: 34/40 Baseline Ashworth score 3 or 4 in at least 1 lower limb Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported
Corston 1981 ⁵⁰	Randomized crossover trial	A: Tizanidine up to 24 mg/day (average 22 mg/day)	Patients with abnormal gait due to lower limb spasticity that was non-progressive and stable for at least 2 months	Not reported	Not reported	0/10 (0%)	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean age, gender, race: not reported
	U.K. Single center	B: Baclofen up to 60 mg/day (average 40 mg/day) 2 weeks intervention, 2 weeks washout, 2 weeks crossover			Not reported 10	10	Mean duration of gait disturbance: not reported Prior baclofen use: 30%

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Cartlidge 1974 ⁷⁹	Spasticity: Ashworth scale	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described	Baclofen vs. diazepam Mean improvement in Ashworth score (low-dose vs. low-dose): 0.163 vs. 0.159 (NS) Mean improvement in Ashworth score (high-dose vs. high dose): 0.227 vs. 0.202 (NS) Patient's impressions (preferred): 19/37 vs. 15/37
Corston 1981 ⁵⁰	Spasms: 0 (no spasms) to 2 (severe spasms) Strength: MRC 1 (weakest) to 5 (strongest) scale General mobility: 0 (chairbound) to 2 (fully mobile) Urinary frequency: 0 (normal) to 2 (severe frequency) Affect of stiffness on gait: 1 (interferes slightly) to 3 (interferes severely)	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. baclofen, results at 2 weeks Spasms (change in pooled scores from baseline): -1 vs. -3 Urinary frequency (improvement in pooled scores): +2 vs. -1 General mobility: no changes Strength: No differences between interventions Leg stiffness 'improved': 3/10 (30%) vs. 5/10 (50%)

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Cartlidge 1974 ⁷⁹	Baclofen vs. diazepam Sedation: 5/37 vs. 4/37 Weakness: 4/37 vs. 6/37 Lightheadedness: 1/37 vs. 0/37 Dry mouth: 1/37 vs. 0/37 Confusion: 2/37 vs. 1/37 Increasing stiffness: 2/37 vs. 3/37 Withdrawals (overall): Not clear Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 11/37 vs. 14/37	Not reported	
Corston 1981 ⁵⁰	Not reported	Not reported	Patients received placebo during washout between initial active treatment and crossover.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Eyssette 1988 ⁷³	Randomized trial France Multicenter	A: Tizanidine titrated to 24 mg/day B: Baclofen titrated to 60 mg/day 2 weeks titration, 6 weeks maintenance	Patients age 18-70 with spasticity from multiple sclerosis	Not reported	Not reported Not reported 100	14/100 (14%) 86	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean age (years): 50 vs. 50 Female gender: 22/50 vs. 21/50 Race: Not reported Mean duration of gait disturbance (years): 11 vs. 13 Prior baclofen use: 73% overall, proportion for each group not reported
From 1975 ⁸¹	Randomized crossover trial Denmark Single center	A: Baclofen titrated to mean dose 61 mg/day B: Diazepam titrated to mean dose 27 mg/day 4 weeks initial intervention, 4 weeks crossover	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported Not reported 17	1 withdrew 16	Baseline characteristics not reported for each intervention group Mean age (years): 51 Female gender: 10/16 Race: Not reported Multiple sclerosis inpatients Mean duration of illness (years): 18 Unable to walk more than short distances: 14/16 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Eyssette 1988 ⁷³	Spasticity: 1 (absent) to 5 (spontaneous) Stretch reflex: 1-5 scale Locomotor function, patient's state in bed and in a chair, muscular strength, and difficulties with bladder control: unspecified methods General clinical status Overall efficacy and tolerability: unspecified methods Measured at 2 and 8 weeks	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. baclofen, results at 8 weeks Walking distance: No difference in ambulatory patients from baseline for either treatment (raw data not reported) Difficulty in transferring (improvement): 48% vs. 39% (NS) Difficulty in wheelchair use (improvement): 48% vs. 39% (NS) Difficulty in lying (improvement): 58% vs. 52% (NS) Flexor spasms (improvement): 55% vs. 48% (NS) Duration or angle of stretch reflex (improvement): No significant differences for any muscle group tested Clonus (no longer present): 8/28 vs. 6/28 Muscle strength at quadriceps (improvement): 34% vs. 29% (NS) Bladder function: No significant differences Overall status (improvement): 56% vs. 34% (significance not reported) Overall efficacy (very or moderately effective): 80% vs. 76% (NS) Overall efficacy (very effective): 42% vs. 24% (NS)
From 1975 ⁸¹	Spasticity: Ashworth scale, clinical exam Clinical exam: Global assessment, physical exam Preferences: Patient preferences Assessed at start of trial, and at 3 and 4 weeks of each intervention period	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups	Baclofen vs. diazepam Ashworth score for lower limbs added for all patients receiving intervention (improvement): 21 vs. 23 Clinical assessment of flexor spasms, clonus, bladder function, walking: No significant differences Patient preference: 12/16 vs. 0/16 (4/16 had no preference)

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Eyssette 1988 ⁷³	<p>Frequent side effects: Tizanidine (n=50): 15 drowsiness, 14 dry mouth, 8 fatigue, 6 orthostatic hypotension, 7 insomnia Baclofen (n=50): 10 drowsiness, 12 fatigue, 10 muscular weakness, 9 disturbance of affect, 8 vomiting</p> <p>Tizanidine vs. baclofen Overall tolerability (well tolerated): 62% vs. 66% (NS) Withdrawals (overall): 8/50 vs. 6/50 Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 3/49 vs. 3/49</p>	Not reported	73% of patients on baclofen prior to study entry, proportion in each intervention group not reported.
From 1975 ⁸¹	<p>Baclofen vs. diazepam Overall: 8/16 vs. 12/16 Sedation: 5/16 vs. 11/16 Depression: 2/16 vs. 0/16 Confusion: 0/16 vs. 1/16 Vertigo: 1/16 vs. 1/16 Nausea: 2/16 vs. 0/16 Weakness: 3/16 vs. 2/16 Withdrawal (overall): 1/16 vs. 0/16 Withdrawal (adverse event): 1/16 vs. 0/16</p>	Not reported	Results of initial intervention period not reported.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Glass 1974 ⁸²	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene 100 mg qid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	5 withdrew	Demographics not reported
	U.S.	B: Diazepam 5 mg qid			62	11	Clinical conditions of patients enrolled not reported. In patients eligible, 39% CVA, 18% spinal cord injury, 12% MS, 4% CP, 4% miscellaneous (proportions not reported for each intervention group)
	Single center	C: Dantrolene 100 mg qid + diazepam 5 mg qid			16		
		D: Placebo					
		4 2-week intervention periods					
Hoogstraten 1988 ⁷⁴	Randomized trial Crossover	A: Tizanidine titrated, range 12-24 mg/day	Multiple sclerosis patients with stable spasticity for >2 months, Kurtzke expanded disability status score 4-7	Severe cardiac insufficiency, diastolic blood pressure >110, severe hypotension, chronic alcoholism, history of mental illness or pretreatment with diazepam or dantrolene	Not reported	5	Baseline characteristics not reported for each intervention group Mean age (years): 55 Female gender: 6/16 Race: Not reported
	Netherlands	B: Baclofen titrated, range 15-60 mg/day			Not reported	14	
	Single center	2-3 weeks titration period, 4 weeks on titrated dose, washout period, then crossover (6-7 weeks each intervention)			16		

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Glass 1974 ⁸²	Resistance to passive stretch: 1-6 scale (flaccid to marked resistance) Tendon jerk: 1-6 scale (absent to markedly hyperactive) Ankle clonus: 1-6 scale (absent to marked/sustained) General muscle strength: 1-6 scale (normal to paralyzed) Assessed weekly	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described, high loss to follow-up, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups	Dantrolene vs. diazepam vs. dantrolene + diazepam vs. placebo Mean scores at end of treatment (no differences statistically significant between active treatments): Resistance to active stretch: 4.36 vs. 4.14 vs. 3.44 vs. 4.91 Tendon jerk: 3.70 vs. 3.00 vs. 2.70 vs. 5.45 Ankle clonus: 2.91 vs. 3.64 vs. 1.95 vs. 3.64 General muscle strength: 3.73 vs. 3.68 vs. 3.77 vs. 3.59
Hoogstraten 1988 ⁷⁴	Disability: Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale Neurologic assessment of functional systems: Kurtzke Functional Systems Incapacity status: Minimal Record of Disability for Multiple Sclerosis Ambulation: Ambulation Index Spasticity/tone: Ashworth scale, patient self-report (0-5 scale) Reflexes/clonus Muscle strength Efficacy: -3 to +3 scale Tolerance: -3 to +3 scale	FAIR. Randomization technique not described, allocation concealment technique not described, inadequate blinding, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups	Tizanidine vs. baclofen No significant differences between interventions for overall efficacy, spasticity, spasms, mobility, or muscle strength (baseline scores not reported) Results for Ashworth score, Kurtzke scales not reported.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Glass 1974 ⁸²	Withdrawal (adverse event): 3/16 vs. 1/16 vs. 1/16 vs. 0/16	Not reported	Results of initial intervention not reported. Adverse events not assessed. Not clear why 46/62 eligible patients were not entered into study. Not clear if patients who withdrew from one intervention received other interventions.
Hoogstraten 1988 ⁷⁴	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Muscle weakness (first intervention period): 3/9 vs. 4/7 Somnolence (overall): 8/14 vs. 4/14 Dry mouth (overall): 5/14 vs. 2/14 Flushes (overall): 3/14 vs. 1/14 Nausea (overall): 2/14 vs. 3/14 Urine incontinence: 1/14 vs. 3/14 Dizziness (overall): 2/14 vs. 2/14 Sleep disturbance (overall): 2/14 vs. 0/14 Withdrawals (adverse events) during first intervention: 1/9 (depression) vs. 1/7 (weakness) Withdrawals (adverse events) during either intervention period: 1/16 vs. 4/16 (weakness)	Not reported	Data for Kurtzke scales and Ashworth scales not reported.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Medici 1989 ⁷⁵	Randomized trial Uruguay Single center	A: Tizanidine titrated, mean dose 20 mg/day B: Baclofen titrated, mean dose 50 mg/day 2 weeks titration, 50 weeks maintenance	Outpatients with spasticity due to cerebrovascular disease	Heart disease, severe hypertension, orthostatic hypotension, alcoholism, insulin- dependent diabetes mellitus, impaired liver or renal function, abnormal blood chemistries, overt psychopathology	Not reported Not reported 30	2 deaths and 3 withdrawals 30	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean age (years): 50 vs. 49 Female gender: 4/15 vs. 2/15 Race: Not reported Duration of disability (years): 2.5 vs. 4.5 Type of disability: hemiparesis or hemiplegia): 14/15 vs. 15/15 Severity of spasticity (moderate or severe): 15/15 vs. 14/15 Severity of spasticity (severe): 7/15 vs. 4/15 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported
Nance 1994 ⁸⁵	Controlled clinical trial Canada Single center	A: Baclofen 20 mg qid B: Clonidine 0.05 mg bid C: Cyproheptadine 4 mg qid (results abstracted only for A and B)	Spinal cord injured patients with troublesome spasticity and original injury >1 year	Not reported	140 128 25	None reported 25	Age, gender, race not reported Severity: Frankel Grade A 11/25 Cervical injury: 16/25 Thoracic injury: 9/25 Prior muscle relaxant use: not reported

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Medici 1989 ⁷⁵	Neurologic exam: Kurtzke method Overall disability status: Kurtzke scale Tone: Ashworth scale, score 0 (normal)-4 Muscle spasms: 0 (normal) to 4 (severe) Clonus: 0 (normal) to 2 Decreased muscle strength: 0 (normal) to 5 Functional assessment of disability: Pedersen scale Patient self-assessment of disability: Mild, moderate, severe, very severe Physician global assessment of clinical changes: Worse, no change, improvement, marked improvement Global assessment of antispastic efficacy by physicians and patients Assessed at 3, 6, and 12 months	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Neurological exam, overall disability status: No significant differences Muscle tone (improvement): 87% vs. 79% Muscle spasm (improvement): 62% vs. 83% Clonus (improvement): 71% vs. 80% Muscle strength (improvement): 53% vs. 21% Functional assessment (Pedersen scale) (improvement): 40% vs. 43% Patient global assessment of clinical changes: No significant differences between interventions (raw data not reported) Physician global assessment of clinical changes: No significant differences between interventions (raw data not reported) Global assessment/physician (good to excellent): 60% vs. 40% (NS) Global assessment/patient (good to excellent): 66% vs. 47% (p=0.057) Functional assessment and activities of daily living: No differences between interventions
Nance 1994 ⁸⁵	Spasticity: Modified Ashworth scale using 1-5 scale and 0.5 gradations (raw data not reported) Spasticity: Video motion analysis of pendulum test Not clear when assessed	POOR. Does not appear randomized, allocation concealment technique not described, blinding not performed, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups	Baclofen vs. clonidine Spasticity (mean improvement): 0.8 vs. 0.8 Video motion analysis of pendulum test: No differences between treatments

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Medici 1989 ⁷⁵	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Somnolence: 5/15 vs. 4/15 Drowsiness: 0/15 vs. 1/15 Dizziness: 0/15 vs. 1/15 Diarrhea: 1/15 vs. 0/15 Muscular instability: 1/15 vs. 3/15 Weakness: 0/15 vs. 1/15 Dry mouth: 1/15 vs. 0/15 Withdrawals (overall): 1/15 vs. 4/15 Withdrawals (adverse events, not including deaths): 0/15 vs. 3/15 (weakness and muscular instability) Deaths (not thought related to drugs): 1/15 vs. 1/15	Not reported	Long duration of intervention (50 weeks).
Nance 1994 ⁸⁵	None reported	Not reported	Non-randomized clinical trial. Similar improvement noted on cyproheptadine.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Newman 1982 ⁷⁶	Randomized crossover trial	A: Tizanidine titrated to 16 mg/day	Patients with spasticity, neurologically stable	Not reported	Not reported	10	Age, gender, race not reported
	U.K. Single center	B: Baclofen titrated to 40 mg/day 2 week titration, 4 weeks maintenance, 2 weeks crossover titration, 4 weeks crossover maintenance (6 weeks per intervention)			Not reported 36	26	Multiple sclerosis: 32/36 Syringomyelia: 4/36 Severity 'severe': 17/36 Prior muscle relaxant use: not reported
Nogen 1976 ⁸³	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene titrated to maximum 75 mg qid	Children with cerebral palsy aged 2-8 years old, stable neurologically and physiologically	Children with contractures	Not reported	None reported	Age, gender, race not reported
	U.S. Single center	B: Diazepam titrated to maximum of 12 mg/day 3 weeks intervention, 3 weeks crossover			Not reported 22	22	Severity and duration of illness not reported Prior muscle relaxant use: not reported

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Newman 1982 ⁷⁶	Spasticity: Ashworth scale Functional status: Kurtzke and Pedersen scales Assessed at baseline and on days 7, 14, and 42 of each intervention	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Lower limb knee spasticity/tone (better): 8/26 vs. 4/26 (NS) Lower limb knee spasticity/tone (better): 7/26 vs. 6/26 (NS) Lower limb ankle spasticity/tone (better): 8/26 vs. 4/26 (NS) Lower limb ankle spasticity/tone (better): 8/26 vs. 4/26 (NS) Functional status: Results not reported
Nogen 1976 ⁸³	Tone: Unspecified method Tendon jerk: Unspecified method Clonus: Unspecified method Strength: Unspecified method Overall evaluation: Unspecified method Assessed twice weekly	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups	Dantrolene vs. diazepam Spasticity (best improvement on this medication): 9/22 vs. 7/22

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Newman 1982 ⁷⁶	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Drowsiness: 4/26 vs. 5/26 Dizziness: 2/26 vs. 4/26 Fatigue/lassitude: 1/26 vs. 1/26 Weakness: 2/26 vs. 4/26 Dry mouth: 0/26 vs. 1/26 Muscle pains: 4/26 vs. 5/26 Any adverse events: 17/26 vs. 17/26 Withdrawals (overall): 4/36 vs. 6/36 Withdrawals (adverse events): 2/36 vs. 6/36	Not reported	
Nogen 1976 ⁸³	Not clear. 'Only side effects were lethargy and drowsiness which usually disappeared'	Not reported	

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Rinne (1) 1980 ⁷¹	Randomized trial	A: Tizanidine titrated, mean dose 14.3 mg/day	Not clear	Not reported	Not reported	4 withdrew	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Mean age (years): 42 vs. 40 Female gender: 9/15 vs. 10/15 Race: Not reported
	Finland Single center	B: Diazepam titrated, mean dose 15.0 mg/day 6 weeks			Not reported 30	30	All patients had multiple sclerosis Disease severity "severe": 8/15 vs. 7/15 Duration of disease (years): 7 vs. 12 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported
Rinne (2) 1980 ⁷¹	Randomized trial	A: Tizanidine titrated, mean dose 11.2 mg/day	Not clear	Not reported	Not reported	2 withdrew	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean age (years): 47 vs. 46 Female gender: 10/16 vs. 8/16 Race: Not reported
	Finland Single center	B: Baclofen titrated, mean dose 51.3 mg/day 4 weeks			Not reported 32	31	Multiple sclerosis (24) or cervical myelopathy (8) Disease severity "severe": 9/16 (A) vs. 9/16 (B) Duration of disease (years): 14 vs. 12 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Rinne (1) 1980 ⁷¹	Spasticity: Ashworth scale (numbers not reported) Assessed every 2 weeks	FAIR. Randomization technique not described, allocation concealment technique not described.	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Spasticity (marked improvement): 0/15 vs. 2/15 Spasticity (moderate or marked improvement): 5/15 vs. 5/15
Rinne (2) 1980 ⁷¹	Spasticity: Ashworth scale (numbers not reported) Assessed at 2 week intervals	FAIR. Randomization technique not described, allocation concealment technique not described.	Tizanidine vs. baclofen: Muscle tone (marked improvement): 1/16 vs. 2/15 Muscle tone (marked or moderate improvement): 4/16 vs. 3/15

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Rinne (1) 1980 ⁷¹	Tizanidine vs. diazepam, side effects at 2 weeks Drowsiness (severe): 0/15 vs. 7/15 Drowsiness (any): 8/15 vs. 13/15 Dry mouth: 5/15 vs. 0/15 Muscular weakness (severe): 1/15 vs. 4/15 Muscular weakness (any): 2/15 vs. 8/15 Dizziness: 1/15 vs. 2/15 Depression: 2/15 vs. 4/15 Constipation: 2/15 vs. 3/15 Overall tolerance (good or very good): 10/15 vs. 3/15 Withdrawal due to adverse event: 0/15 vs. 4/15 (weakness and drowsiness)	Not reported	May evaluate some of the same patients enrolled in Rinne (2). Outcome severity categories not defined.
Rinne (2) 1980 ⁷¹	Tizanidine vs. baclofen (side effects at two weeks) Drowsiness (severe): 1/16 vs. 3/15 Drowsiness (any): 10/16 vs. 12/15 Dry mouth: 8/16 vs. 4/15 Muscular weakness (severe): 0/16 vs. 5/15 Muscular weakness (any): 3/16 vs. 6/15 Dizziness (severe): 0/16 vs. 2/15 Dizziness (any): 4/16 vs. 9/15 Nausea: 3/16 vs. 5/15 Overall tolerance (good or very good): 7/16 vs. 6/16 Withdrawal due to adverse event: 1/16 (urticaria) vs. 1/16 (weakness)	Not reported	May evaluate some of the same patients enrolled in Rinne (1). Outcome severity categories not defined.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Roussan 1985 ⁸⁰	Randomized crossover trial U.S. Single center	A: Baclofen titrated, mean dose 47.3 mg/day B: Diazepam titrated, mean dose 28 mg/day 3 week washout, 5 week initial intervention, 3 week washout, 5 week crossover	Spasticity >3 months	Not reported	Not reported Not reported 13	None reported 13	Baseline characteristics not reported for each intervention group Mean age (years): 39 Female gender: 5/13 Race: Not reported 5 traumatic paraplegia, 7 multiple sclerosis, 1 transverse myelopathy Duration (years): 2-27 years Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported
Schmidt 1976 ⁸⁴	Randomized trial Crossover U.S. Single center	A: Dantrolene titrated to 75 mg qid B: Diazepam titrated to 5 mg qid 2 weeks low dose initial intervention, 2 weeks higher dose initial intervention, 2 weeks low dose crossover, 2 weeks higher dose crossover (4 weeks per intervention)	Multiple sclerosis patients with moderate or severe spasticity but relatively less ataxia or weakness	Severe dementia, ataxia, or tremor	250 Not reported 46	4 withdrew 42	Demographics not reported Multiple sclerosis, moderate to severe spasticity Prior muscle relaxant use: No muscle relaxants or sedatives for 2 weeks before the study

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Roussan 1985 ⁸⁰	Global response to treatment: 0 (no improvement or worse) to 3+ (marked improvement) Assessed weekly	FAIR. Randomization, treatment allocation, blinding techniques not described, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups.	Baclofen vs. diazepam Patient and physician preferences: No significant differences noted (trend favored diazepam)
Schmidt 1976 ⁸⁴	Physical functions: Spasticity, clonus, and reflexes measured on 0 (absent) to 5 (marked) scale; deltoid strength, hip flexor strength, station stability, hand coordination, hand speed, foot speed, walking speed measured using techniques from ACTH Cooperative study Patient self-report: Subjective reports of symptom improvement or deterioration by patients Assessed at 2 week intervals	FAIR: Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not reported, unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups.	Dantrolene vs. diazepam, results on higher doses Spasticity: 9.54 vs. 9.40 (NS) Reflexes: 19 vs. 22 (p=0.001, favors dantrolene) Clonus: 3.2 vs. 3.4 (NS) Deltoid strength: 47 vs. 50 (p=0.10, favors dantrolene) Hip flexor strength: 122 vs. 127 (NS) Hand coordination: 147 vs. 134 (p=0.01, favors diazepam) Station stability: 46 vs. 34 (p=0.01, favors dantrolene) Hand speed: 250 vs. 227 (NS) Foot speed: 240 vs. 226 (NS) Walking speed: 11 vs. 17 (NS) Muscle cramps or spasms by patient report (improved): 60% vs. 76% (NS) Stiffness by patient report (improved): 38% vs. 48% (NS) Patient preference: 22/42 vs. 13/42 (7 chose neither drug) Long-term (6 month) use: 11/35 vs. 12/35 (9 on no study drug)

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Roussan 1985 ⁸⁰	Baclofen vs. diazepam Sedation: 1/13 vs. 5/13 Rebound spasticity: 7/13 vs. 3/13 Withdrawal: None reported	Not reported	
Schmidt 1976 ⁸⁴	Dantrolene vs. diazepam Impaired gait: 52% vs. 75% Drowsiness: 31% vs. 67% Imbalance: 17% vs. 36% Incoordination: 10% vs. 29% Weakness: Not reported Withdrawals: 4 due to adverse events, intervention group not reported	Not reported	Results of initial intervention not reported separately. This appears to be the same study as Schmidt 1975, but some of the results and methodology are slightly different.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Smolenski 1981 ⁷⁷	Randomized trial	A: Tizanidine titrated to 8 mg tid	Multiple sclerosis with spasticity and stable for 2 months	Cardiac, renal, hepatic disease, hypertension, epilepsy, chronic alcoholism, diabetes mellitus, or overt psychiatric illness	Not reported	None reported	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean age (years): 53 vs. 55 Female gender: 6/11 vs. 5/10 Race: Not reported
	Switzerland	B: Baclofen titrated to 20 mg tid			Not reported	21	Mean duration of symptoms (years): 17 vs. 27 Spasticity severe: 6/11 vs. 6/10 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported
	Single center	Average doses not reported					
		6 weeks intervention					

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Smolenski 1981 ⁷⁷	Muscle strength: 0 (normal) to 5 (absence of voluntary movement) Muscle tone: Ashworth scale (0-4) Muscle spasms: 0 (normal) to 4 (all the time) Global assessment of change in condition Tolerance to medication Assessed weekly	FAIR: Randomization technique not described, treatment allocation technique not described, duration of illness appeared longer and more severe in baclofen group.	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Muscle tone and spasms (scores not reported): No significant differences Muscle strength (scores not reported): No significant differences Mean changes for functional abilities: No significant differences Physicians' assessments (improved) Overall spastic state: 10/11 vs. 9/10 Clonus: 5/11 vs. 5/10 Pain/stiffness: 9/11 vs. 7/10 Muscle strength: 5/11 vs. 5/10 Walking: 3/11 vs. 3/10 Bladder function: 3/11 vs. 0/10 Efficacy (good or excellent): 7/11 vs. 8/10 Tolerance (good or excellent): 10/11 vs. 9/10 Response compared to previous treatment (better): 7/11 vs. 5/10 Patients' global assessment of efficacy (good or excellent): 6/11 vs. 7/10 Patients' assessment of response compared to previous treatment (better): 6/11 vs. 4/10

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Smolenski 1981 ⁷⁷	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Tiredness: 5/11 vs. 0/10 Weakness: 2/11 vs. 3/10 Dry mouth: 1/11 vs. 1/10 Ataxia: 1/11 vs. 0/10 Nausea: 0/11 vs. 1/10 Pyrosis: 0/11 vs. 1/10 Withdrawal: None reported	Not reported	Most patients previously on baclofen.

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Stien 1987 ⁶⁴	Randomized trial	A: Tizanidine titrated, mean dose 23 mg/day	Multiple sclerosis patients with stable disease for 3 months	Not reported	Not reported	2 withdrew	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Mean age (years): 50 vs. 45 Female gender: 9/18 vs. 12/20 Race: Not reported
	Norway Single center	B: Baclofen titrated, mean dose 59 mg/day 2 weeks titration, 4 weeks maintenance			Not reported 40	38	Multiple sclerosis patients in nursing home Duration of disease (years): 14 vs. 13 Severe spasticity: 5/18 vs. 10/20 Quadriparesis or quadriplegia: 8/18 vs. 12/20 Prior muscle relaxant use (baclofen): 10/18 vs. 16/20

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating	Outcomes
Stien 1987 ⁶⁴	Neurologic disability: Kurtzke scale Functional assessment: Pederson scale Muscle tone: Ashworth scale Clonus: Unspecified method Strength: Unspecified method Overall response: Unspecified method Assessed weekly	FAIR: Randomization technique not described, allocation concealment technique not described, eligibility criteria not specified, tizanidine group appears to have had less severe baseline disease	Tizanidine vs. baclofen Neurologic disability (Kurtzke scale): No significant differences between interventions (raw data not reported) Functional disability (Pedersen's method): No significant differences between interventions (raw data not reported) Statistical significance between interventions not reported: Clonus (improvement): 7/18 vs. 9/20 Clonus (worse): 1/18 vs. 8/20 Muscular resistance (improvement): 13/18 vs. 13/20 Provoked or spontaneous spasms (improvement): 12/18 vs. 13/20 Muscle strength (improvement): 2/18 vs. 2/20 Overall response (good)/physician assessment: 2/18 vs. 4/20 Overall response (good)/patient assessment: 1/18 vs. 6/20

Evidence Table 3. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author	Adverse events	Funding Source and	Other comments
Year		Role	
Stien	Tizanidine vs. baclofen	Not reported	26/38 previously on baclofen. Abrupt discontinuation caused rebound spasticity in some patients requiring re-initiation of medication.
1987 ⁶⁴	Tiredness, weakness, sleepiness, or dry mouth: 6/18 vs. 5/20		
	Withdrawals (adverse events): 1/18 (stiffness) vs. 1/20 (gastroenteritis)		
	Rebound spasticity requiring re-initiation of medication: 1/18 vs. 5/20		

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Ashby 1972 ¹⁰⁸	Randomized crossover trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 60 mg/day	Patients with cerebral or spinal spasticity.	15	Spinal patients (5) age range 16-38 (mean not reported) Cerebral patients (10) age range 8-69
	Australia	B: Placebo		14	Gender not reported Race not reported
	Single center	Two weeks		5 patients with stablecervical/thoracic spinal cord damage of at least nine months' duration 10 patients with brain damage of 2-18 months' duration Mean spasticity severity not reported	
	Inpatient			Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	
Basmajian 1974 ⁷²	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 5mg TID	Adult Outpatient	15	Mean age not reported Gender ratio not reported
	United States	B: Placebo	Age 21-55 Spasticity for at least three months	11	Race not reported
	Single center	5 weeks intervention, 1 week washout, 5 weeks crossover			8 Multiple Sclerosis 2 Traumatic paraplegia 1 Demyelinating spinal cord disease 1 Congenital quadriplegia Mean spasticity severity not reported Almost all patients had been on diazepam

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Ashby 1972 ¹²²	Muscle Tone (0=no resistance; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=marked; 4=complete) Muscle Power (Medical Research Council Scale) Tendon Hyperreflexia (0=absent; +=reduced; ++ = normal; +++ = increased; ++++ = markedly increased) Clonus (recorded in seconds) Functional Changes (unspecified) *All above clinical assessments performed daily. EMG and other objective assessments performed on last day of each treatment period.	FAIR. Method of random assignment unspecified. Allocation concealment adequate (pharmacy-controlled). Baseline similarity not reported. Blinding technique not reported.	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo: "Improvement": 3/14 vs. 3/14 Tone (upper or lower limbs): No significant between group differences Clonus, strength, deep tendon reflexes: No significant between group differences	Cyclobenzaprine (A) vs. placebo (B) Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 1/14 (rash) vs. 0/14 Other adverse events reported Patient 1: truncal rash(B) Patient 2: dry mouth(A) Patient 3: dizziness while on A; nausea & vomiting while on B Patient 4: nausea & vomiting while on both A and B
Basmajian 1974 ⁸⁶	Overall assessment of pain, motor status, and presence of spasms: methods not described Assessed weekly	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment techniques not reported. Unable to assess if intervention groups similar at baseline.	Baclofen vs. placebo Spasticity reduction "much superior or superior" (based on EMG and force recordings): 6/12 vs. 2/12 (4 inconclusive)	Withdrawals (overall): 4/12 (before intervention or early in treatment, group not specified) Withdrawal (adverse events): None No adverse events reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Basmajian 1975 ⁷³	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen; dose not reported	Patients with spasticity from multiple sclerosis	14	Age range 21-55 Gender not reported Race not reported
	United States	B: Placebo		11	Spinal cord injuries Demyelinating spinal cord disease Multiple sclerosis Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
	Single center	4 weeks on treatment; 1 week washout or duration required to return to pretreatment spasticity level, 4 weeks crossover			
Basmajian 1973 ⁸⁶	Crossover trial (not clear if randomized)	A: Dantrolene 4 capsules/day, dose unclear	Motor spasticity caused by upper motor neuron disease	25	Age range 17-70 (mean age not provided) 70% female Race not provided
	United States	B: Placebo		19	14 multiple sclerosis 5 spinal cord injury (4 of which were secondary to gunshot wounds) 4 other (stroke, dermoid cyst, meningioma) Severity not reported Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
	Single center	21 days treatment, then 21 days crossover			
Bjerre 1971 ⁸⁹	Randomized crossover trial	A: Methocarbamol mean 85 mg/kg/day	Children with cerebral palsy	44	Mean age not reported (4-18 years old) Gender and race not reported
	Sweden	B: Placebo		36	Distribution of hemi-, di-, and quadriplegia 'largely equal', raw numbers not reported Prior muscle relaxant use not reported
	Single center	2 months intervention, 2 months crossover			

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Basmajian 1975 ⁸⁷	Overall assessment of antispastic activity: methods not described Weekly assessment	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Baclofen vs. placebo (includes results of Basmajian 1974 MS patients, n=8) Spasticity Reduction (at least slightly superior): 9/19 vs. 4/19 (5 no difference) Spasticity Reduction (superior or much superior): 5/19 vs. 3/19	Not reported
Basmajian 1973 ¹⁰⁰	Overall assessment of response to treatment by investigator: methods not described Assessments completed at end of each intervention and 7-10 days after study	POOR. Not clear if randomized, allocation concealment technique not described, unclear outcomes assessment, could not assess baseline differences between intervention groups.	Subjective overall clinical response: dantrolene preferred over placebo (p<0.05, raw data not reported)	Dantrolene vs. placebo Withdrawals (adverse events): 3/25 (weakness) vs. 1/25 (nausea and diarrhea) Frequent adverse events Weakness: "almost all patients" Dizziness: "several patients" Nausea: 2 patients Nausea and diarrhea: 3 patients
Bjerre 1971 ⁴⁰	Motor test: Method evaluating motor age (described by Johnson et al 1951) Overall condition: Improvement, same, or less than matched partner	POOR. Not clear if randomized. Allocation concealment and blinding techniques not described. Baseline characteristics not reported. High loss to follow-up or missing data (17/44). Results inadequately reported.	Methocarbamol vs. placebo Overall condition (better): 5/19 vs. 2/19 Motor test (improved \geq 10 months): 13/36 vs. not reported (NS for upper limbs but p<0.01 for lower limbs)	Withdrawals: Not reported by intervention Methocarbamol only reported Any adverse event: Not reported Fatigue: 2/42 Weakness/hypotonia: 2/42 Nausea: 1/42 Rash: 1/42 Can't swallow pills: 6/42

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Brar 1991 ⁷⁴	Randomized crossover trial United States Single center	A: Baclofen titrated from 5 mg/day up to 20 mg/day	Patients age 24- 54 with clinically definite, mild- moderate MS	38 30	Mean age not reported 70% female Race not reported
		B: Placebo	5.5 or less on Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS)		Multiple Sclerosis 43% minimal spasticity in both legs 57% minimal in one leg and moderate in the other
		C: Stretching*	Clinically stable for three months or more		
		D: Baclofen + stretching*			Prior muscle relaxant use not reported
		10 weeks			
		Outcomes for these interventions not abstracted			
Chyatte 1973 ⁸⁷	Randomized crossover trial United States Single center	A: Dantrolene sodium: initial dose of 5-25 mg QID; maximum dose of 100 mg QID	Patients with athetoid cerebral palsy	18 17	53% female Age range of 7-38 years Race not reported
		B: Placebo			15 birth-related brain damage (hypoxia) 1 brain injury (2 years post-injury) 1 encephalitis (4 years post-illness) Quadriplegia in five patients
		4 weeks intervention, 4 weeks washout, 4 weeks crossover			Previous muscle relaxant use not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Brar 1991 ⁸⁸	Muscle tone (Ashworth Scale) Functional Ability (adapted from standard Minimal Record of Disability) Timing of assessment not reported	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described, intention-to-treat analysis not performed.	Baclofen vs. placebo Ashworth score (improved): 30% vs. 20% (p not reported) Ambulating (improved): 10% vs. 17% (NS) Climbing (improved): 20% vs. 13% (NS) Household activities (improved): 17% vs. 20% (NS)	Withdrawals (overall): 8 overall, intervention group not reported Withdrawals (adverse events): 1, intervention group not reported No other adverse event information provided
Chyatte 1973 ¹⁰¹	Overall clinical response: Includes spasticity (using unspecified 4-point scale) and motor function (unspecified scale) Activities of daily living: Included functional performance grading using 4-point scale (1=much easier; 2=easier; 3=no change; 4=more difficult) Timing of assessments not reported	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Overall clinical response: no results reported; numerical data from objective testing reported to be too "diffuse and variable" to analyze Improved motor control: 17/17 vs. 3/17 Better relaxation: 15/17 vs. 4/17 Less involuntary motion: 4/17 vs. 2/17 Improved excretory functions: 4/17 vs. 0/17 General improvement: 2/17 vs. 0/17	Dantrolene vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 0/17 vs. 1/18 Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 0 Numbers of adverse events not recorded for each intervention group

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Denhoff 1975 ⁸⁸	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene 1 mg/kg qid titrated to max of 3 mg/kg qid	Not reported	18	Age range 18 months to 12 years Female gender 43%
	United States Single Center	B: Placebo 6 week intervention, 2 weeks washout, 6 weeks crossover		18	Diagnoses Spastic quadriplegia: 15/28(54%) Spastic hemiplegia: 7/28(25%) Spastic diplegia: 4/28(14%) Mixed spasticity/athetosis: 1/28(4%) Mixed spasticity/rigidity: 1/28(4%) Degrees of severity Mild: 14/28(50%) Moderate: 5/28(18%) Severe: 9/28(32%)
Duncan 1976 ⁷⁵	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 5 mg/TID titrated to max 100 mg/day	Duration of spasticity stability of 3 months or more	25	Average age: Multiple sclerosis group=36.4, non-multiple sclerosis group=38.8 Gender: 50% female Race: 100% White
	U.S. Single center	B: Placebo 4 weeks intervention, 1 week washout, 4 weeks crossover		22	Diagnoses Multiple sclerosis: 11/22(50%) Other spinal cord lesions (including accidental and intraoperative trauma, compressive lesions and degenerative spinal cord disease): 11/22(50%) Extent of disability Ambulatory: 8/22 (36%) Paraplegia: 11/22(50%) Quadraplegia: 3/22(14%) Illness duration: MS patients=36.4, non-MS patients=5.1

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Denhoff 1975 ¹⁰²	*Measurement scales not specified Neurological measurements: strength, spasticity, tendon jerk reflexes and clonus Orthopedic measurements: active/passive range of motion (degrees) Motor performance: observational Activities of daily living: scales unspecified; observational ratings made by both program staff and parents Behavioral functioning: scales unspecified; observational ratings made by both program staff and parents Cognitive measurements: obtained by subtests from McCarthy Scales of Children's Abilities and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Neurological measurements (moderate or marked change): 6/28 vs. 2/28; p<0.04 Motor performance (moderate or marked change): 5/28 vs. 6/28; p=NS Staff evaluations (moderate or marked change): 8/28 vs. 0/28; p<0.02 Parent evaluations (moderate or marked change): 9/28 vs. 3/28; p<0.03 Cognitive measurements: no statistically significant group differences found	Dantrolene vs. placebo Any adverse event: 16/28 vs. 7/28; p<0.03 Frequent adverse events: irritability, lethargy, drowsiness, general malaise, exacerbation of seizures (4)
Duncan 1976 ⁸⁹	Resistance to passive movement: 5-point scale at the pretreatment visit (A=normal; E=immobile to passive movement) and change at each subsequent week rated using 5-point scale (1=worse; 5=marked improvement) Clonus: graded as none, minimal, moderate or severe at each visit Subjective impressions: included ratings of pain, use of spastic limbs, transfer activity, and general well-being Impression of current treatment: rated by patient in unspecified manner at end of each intervention phase Investigator therapy preference: rated before code broken	POOR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, intention-to-treat analysis not performed. Blinding method described as providing baclofen and placebo tablets that were identical in size, shape, color and container.	Resistance to passive movement: A=11/20(55%) vs. B=1/20(5%), p<0.01 in increased resistance to passive movement Clonus: no consistent change seen in any patient; no significant between-group differences reported Subjective impressions: A=13(72%) vs. B=2(11%), p<0.01 in reduction of spasm frequency; A=9(75%) vs. B=0(0%), p<0.01 in reduction of nocturnal awakenings due to spasms; transfer activities reported as "generally improved", but no significant group differences were reported Impression of current treatment: Improvement reported as A=14/22(64%) vs. B=2/22(9%), p-value not reported but described as "significant" Investigator therapy preference: Improvement reported as A=14/22(64%) vs. B=0/22(0%), p-value not reported but described as "significant"	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 2/25 patients on placebo Overall incidence: A=15, B=4 Frequent adverse events Lightheadedness: A=5, B=1 Nausea: A=5, B=1 Drowsiness: A=3, B=1 Dry Mouth: A=3, B=0 Weakness: A=2, B=0 Vomiting: A=1, B=0 Dizziness: A=1, B=1 Leg edema: A=1, B=0 Postural hypotension: A=1, B=0

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Feldman 1978 ⁷⁶	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 15-80 mg/day	Adult Established diagnosis of MS	33 23	Mean age 43 Gender not reported Race not reported
	United States Single center	B: Placebo 1 week washout, 4 weeks intervention, 1 week washout, 4 weeks crossover	Spontaneous flexor contractions/spas- ticity for at least 3 months		Established diagnosis of Multiple Sclerosis Mean spasticity severity not reported. Previous muscle relaxant use not reported.
Gambi 1983 ⁸⁹	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene 25 mg BID titrated to maximum of 350 mg/day	Not reported	24 24	Mean age 41.3 Female gender: 50% Race not reported
	Italy Single center	B: Placebo 2 weeks washout, 5 weeks intervention, 1 week washout, 5 weeks crossover			Multiple sclerosis: 12 patients with a mean spasticity period of 7.2 years Degenerative myelopathies: 12 patients with a mean spasticity period of 5.7 years Previous muscle relaxant use not specified

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Feldman 1978 ⁹⁰	Daily spasm frequency: method unspecified Knee clonus: method unspecified Resistance to passive movement: a (normal resistance) to f (immobile) Ambulation/transfer activity: Method unspecified Spastic limb pain/use of spastic limb: Subjective method unspecified Functional assessment: Barthel Index	FAIR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not reported.	Baclofen vs. placebo Daytime spasms (improved): 13/18 (72%) vs. 2/18 (11%) Nocturnal awakenings (improved): 9/12 (75%) vs. 0/12 (0%) Resistance to passive movement (improved): 11/20 (55%) vs. 1/20 (5%) Patient assessment (overall improvement): 14/22 (64%) vs. 2/22 (9%)	Baclofen vs. placebo Withdrawals: None reported on treatment Frequent adverse events (n=23) Drowsiness: 4 vs. 4 Paresthesia: 5 vs. 2 Blurred vision: 2 vs. 2 Dry mouth: 5 vs. 1 3-year long-term study Drowsiness: 2 Dizziness: 2 Anorexia: 1 Nocturia: 1 Constipation: 3
Gambi 1983 ¹⁰³	Degree of spasticity: 6-point scale (1=marked hypotonicity; 6=marked hypertonicity) Muscular strength: 6-point scale (1=normal; 6=absent) Clonus: 6-point scale (1=absent; 6=markedly steady) Knee and ankle tendon reflexes: 6-point scale (1=absent; 6=marked hyperactive) Articular flexor movement: evaluated using a degree scale Physician final assessment: 4-point scale (1=none; 4=marked) Patient acceptability: 3-point scale (1=poor; 3=excellent) Assessments completed at the beginning and end of each treatment cycle	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene (A) vs. placebo (B) <i>Multiple sclerosis group</i> Degree of spasticity (reduction): A>B (p<0.05), data not reported Muscular strength: no significant differences Clonus: no significant differences Knee and ankle tendon reflexes: no significant differences Articular flexor movement: no significant differences Physician final assessment (of benefit): A>B (p<0.05) Patient acceptability: no significant differences <i>Degenerative myelopathies group</i> Degree of spasticity (reduction): A>B (p<0.005), data not reported Muscular strength: no significant differences Clonus: no significant differences Knee and ankle tendon reflexes: no significant differences Physician final assessment (of benefit): A>B (p<0.005) Patient acceptability: no significant group differences	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): A=2(9%) vs. B=3(13.6%) Any adverse event: 13/24 vs. 3/24 Headache: 2/24 vs. 1/24 Drowsiness: 7/24 vs. 2/24 Nausea: 4/24 vs. 0/24 Vomiting: 1/24 vs. 0/24 Gastric pain : 4/24 vs. 1/24 Malaise: 1/24 vs. 0/24 Muscular weakness: 3/24 vs. 1/24

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
Gelenberg 1973 ⁹⁰	Crossover (not clear if randomized) U.S. Single center	A: Dantrolene 50-800 mg (mean dose not reported)	Patients with moderate-severe spasticity secondary to multiple sclerosis.	20	Mean age=49 55% Male Race unreported
		B: Placebo		20	
		5 weeks intervention, 1 to 3 weeks washout, 5 weeks crossover			Multiple Sclerosis Moderate-Severe Spasticity (Mean unreported) Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
Haslam 1974 ⁹¹	Randomized crossover trial United States Single center	A: Dantrolene 4mg/kg/day titrated to a maximum of 12mg/kg/day	Children with spasticity secondary to brain damage incurred at birth	26	Mean age (years): 6.5 65% female Race not reported
		B: Placebo		23	
		2 weeks intervention, 10 days washout, 2 weeks crossover			Brain damage (e.g., prematurity, perinatal anoxia, kernicterus and neonatal meningitis) Mean IQ=45 Previous muscle relaxant use not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Gelenberg 1973 ¹⁰⁴	Spasticity, strength, clonus and tendon reflexes assessed weekly. Methods of assessment not specified.	POOR. Not clear if randomized. Allocation concealment technique not reported. Blinding technique may not have been adequate.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Patient preferred: 7/20 vs. 4/20 No other data provided	Dantrolene vs. placebo; n=20 Weakness: 15 vs. 0 Lightheadedness/drunkenness: 11 vs. 1 Nausea: 7 vs. 0 Dizziness: 6 vs. 0 Diarrhea: 6 vs. 0 Speech difficulty: 4 vs. 0 Drowsiness/lethargy: 3 vs. 0 Headache: 2 vs. 1 Short temper/irritable: 2 vs. 0 Photophobia: 1 vs. 0 Depression: 1 vs. 0 Cramps: 0 vs. 1
Haslam 1974 ¹⁰⁵	Spasticity: 5-point scale for clonus (0=absent-4=sustained) Passive Movement: 0=full range to 4=severely restricted Spontaneous Movement: 0=normal to 4=none Tone: 0=normal to 4=marked increase Reflexes: 0=normal to 4=very brisk Scissoring: 0=absent to 4=paraplegia-in-flexion Motor functions: step climbing, sitting position time, hand-knee position, roll-over time as measured by physical therapists; methods unspecified Self-help skills: reach for/transfer objects, pegboard test, wheelchair operation as measured by physical therapists; methods unspecified Daily activities: bathing, bracing, dressing, wheelchair transfer as measured by nursing staff; methods unspecified Assessed on days 4, 8, 11 and 15 of each treatment period	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene sodium vs. placebo Scissoring and reflexes: Improved in dantrolene vs. placebo, p<0.05, data not provided Passive range of motion, spontaneous range of motion, muscle spasticity: No differences between treatments	Withdrawals (overall): 3 (group not reported) Withdrawals (adverse events): 0 Frequent adverse events: minimal lethargy that resolved with first two days

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Hinderer 1990 ⁷⁷	Randomized	A: Baclofen, 40-80 mg/day	Patients with spasticity	5	Age range of 20-42 100% male
	United States	B: Placebo		5	Race not reported
	Single Center	2.5-4.5 weeks washout, 2 weeks titration, 2.5-4.5 weeks at target dose (80 mg) (multiple baseline single- subject research design)			Spinal cord lesions of unspecified traumatic etiologies Previous muscle relaxant use not specified
Hudson 1971 and 1972	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 10 mg TID	Patients with lower limb spasticity due to spinal cord disease	25	Age range 30-63 Gender: 30% female
	United Kingdom	B: Placebo		23	Race not reported
		10 days initial intervention, 1 week washout, 10 days crossover			18/23 multiple sclerosis in remission Baseline Ashworth score 3 or 4 in all patients
Hulme 1985 ⁷⁸	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 10 mg TID	Men and women over the age of 65 years in a geriatric ward who had muscle spasticity following a stroke	12	Gender: 7/12(58%) female Age range: 69-81
	United Kingdom	B: Placebo		10	Race: not reported
	Single center	3-day titration, 18-day intervention, 7-day washout; 18 days crossover			Baseline duration and severity of symptoms not reported
	Geriatric ward				

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Hinderer 1990 ⁹¹	Spasticity: unspecified method Anxiety: Beck Inventory Scale Assessed twice per week	POOR. Randomization, blinding techniques not described, intention-to-treat analysis not performed. Very small sample size. "Multiple baseline single-subject research design" may be invalid.	Spasticity: 0 subjects demonstrated therapeutic reduction of spasticity measurements while taking baclofen Anxiety: 1/5 had significantly reduced Beck Inventory Score on baclofen	Not reported
Hudson 1971 ⁵² and 1972 ⁵³	Spasticity: 5 point Ashworth scale	FAIR. Allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Baclofen vs. placebo Mean improvement in Ashworth scores: 1.44 vs. 0.54 (p<0.05) Overall impression 'better' (patient): 13/23 vs. 5/23	Baclofen vs. placebo Withdrawals (adverse events): 1/25 vs. 1/25 Any adverse event: 6/23 vs. 3/23 Nausea: 3/23 vs. 1/23 Vertigo: 1/23 vs. 0/23 Drowsiness: 1/23 vs. 0/23 Increased weakness: 3/23 vs. 1/23
Hulme 1985 ⁹²	*Methods not specified: Spasticity Psychomotor functioning Mobility Self-care capacity Assessments completed initially and at weekly intervals thereafter	FAIR. Allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Study stopped due to excess withdrawals, no data to assess efficacy.	Withdrawals (adverse events): 5/9 (drowsiness) vs. 1/6 (stroke) Drowsiness: 7/9 vs. 0/6

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Jones 1970 ¹⁷⁰	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 15 mg/day titrated to 60 mg/day	Hospitalized patients with quadriparetic or quadriplegic spinal cord injury	6 6	Age range (years): 17-41 Female gender: 2/6 Race: not reported
	Australia Single center	B: Placebo 14 days intervention followed by 14 days crossover			Duration of illness: 5/6 less than 12 months Prior muscle relaxant use: All previously on diazepam 15-30 mg/day
Joynt 1980 ⁹²	Randomized	A: Dantrolene 4 mg/kg/day titrated to maximum of 12 mg/kg/day	Children with cerebral palsy and spasticity interfering with function	21 20	Children, mean ages not reported Gender: not reported Race: not reported
	United States Single center	B: Placebo 6 weeks			Diagnostic etiologies Diplegia: 7/20(35%) Quadriplegia: 7/20(35%) Hemiplegia: 5/20(25%) Paraplegia: 1/20(5%) Previous muscle relaxant use: not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Jones 1970 ¹⁹⁹	Spasticity: 0 (normal) to 4 (rigid) Strength: British Medical Research Council Scale Ankle clonus: Duration Reflexes: 1 (normal) to 4 (markedly increased) Number of spasms Assessed daily	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Baclofen vs. placebo Muscle tone (improved): 5/6 vs. 0/6 Number of spasms: (fewer): 3/6 vs. 0/6 Reflexes: No differences	Baclofen vs. placebo Nausea: 5/6 vs. 2/6 Diarrhea: 2/6 vs. 2/6 Fatigue: Not clear Dizziness: None reported Dry mouth: None reported Weakness: None reported Any adverse event: Not clear Withdrawals: None reported
Joynt 1980 ¹⁰⁶	Family observations: muscle spasm, range of motion, activities of daily living, child's daily performance and drug's helpfulness; all rated using 9-point scale, with 5 being the pre- treatment baseline score (higher numbers indicated improvement) Tone: rated 0-6; 3=normal Clonus: rated 0-6; 0=normal Strength: rated 0-5; 5=normal Reflexes: rated 0-6; 3=normal Spasms: rated 0-3; 0=normal General activities of daily living: measured by various functional tests Mobility: measured by various functional tests Evaluated at weeks 3 and 6	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Spasm (improvement): 3/11 (27%) vs. 0/9, p=0.089 Range of motion (improvement): 7/11 (64%) vs. 2/9 (22%), p=0.064 Other family observations: No significant differences Physical examinations: no significant differences for Tone, Clonus, Strength, Reflexes, or Spasms General activities of daily living (improvement): 8/11 (72%) vs. 2/9 (22%) Mobility: no significant differences	Dantrolene vs. placebo Withdrawal (adverse events): 1/11 vs. 0/9 Any adverse events: 10/11 (91%) vs. 3/9 (33%), p<0.008 Frequent adverse events (intervention not specified): fatigue (n=5), drowsiness (n=3), anorexia (n=2), diarrhea (n=1) and vomiting (n=1)

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Katrak 1992 ⁹³	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene 25 mg bid titrated to maximum 50 mg qid	Age 35-85; significant motor impairment; ability to comply with Cybex assessment	38	Average age 60.5 years 10% female
	Australia Single center	B: Placebo 2 weeks titration; 4 weeks maintenance; 1 week washout; 2 weeks crossover titration; 4 weeks crossover maintenance		31	Race not reported Within eight weeks post-CVA 14 left hemiparesis 17 right hemiparesis Previous muscle relaxant use not allowed
Ketel 1984 ⁹⁴	Randomized	A: Dantrolene 25 mg BID or TIID titrated to average dose 165.4mg	Patients with a history of cerebrovascular accident and limited return of function	18	Mean age of 61 Gender: Female=10/18(56%) Race: 100% White
	United States Single center	B: Placebo Phase I: 6-week open-label dantrolene Phase II: randomized to 6 weeks of A or B		14	Cerebrovascular thrombosis: 17/18(94%) Cerebrovascular hemorrhage: 1/18 (6%) Left hemiparesis: 12/18 (67%) Right hemiparesis: 6/18(33%)

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Katruk 1992 ¹⁰⁷	Tone: 0-5 scale (1=flaccid; 5=severe) Motor function: Motor Assessment Scale (eight areas of motor function on 0-6 scale) Activities of daily living: Barthel ADL scale Assessed at 1) Baseline; 2) completion of titration; 3) end of maintenance phase 1; 4) completion of washout; 5) completion of crossover titration; 6) completion of crossover maintenance phase; 7) completion of final washout	FAIR. Allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Tone: No between-group differences Motor function: No between-group differences Activities of daily living: No between-group differences	Dantrolene vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 7 (group not specified) Lethargy/drowsiness: 14/20 vs. 6/20 (p=0.03) Slurred speech: 6/31 vs. 0/31 (p=0.01)
Ketel 1984 ¹⁰⁸	Neurological examination Spasticity: method not reported Strength: method not reported Clonus: method not reported Reflexes: method not reported Activities of daily living: method not reported Therapeutic goal Spasticity: method not reported Motor ability: method not reported Assessments completed at 3-week intervals	POOR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described, intention-to-treat analysis not performed. 7/9 patients randomized to placebo switched to dantrolene.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Neurological examination Spasticity improvement: 5/5 (100%) vs. 0/8 (0%) Strength improvement: 4/5 (80%) vs. 0/8 Clonus improvement: 5/5 (100%) vs. 0/9 Reflexes improvement: 5/5 (100%) vs. 0/8 Improvement in activities of daily living: 5/5 (100%) vs. 0/8 Therapeutic goal Spasticity improvement: 5/5(100%) vs. 0/9 Motor ability improvement: 5/5(100%) vs. 0/9	Dantrolene vs. placebo Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 3 Rebound spasticity: 0/5 vs. 7/9 (78%) Any adverse events:: 9/12(75%) vs. 1/9(11%) Frequent adverse events: lethargy, weakness, fatigue, drowsiness, depression, dizziness, diarrhea, periorbital rash

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Knutsson 1982 ¹⁰¹	Randomized crossover trial	A: Tizanidine, maximum 10 mg/day	Not reported	13	Gender: 4/17 (24%) female Age range: 23-80 Race: not reported
	Sweden	B: Placebo		12	Illness duration: 2 months to 42 years
	Single center	3-4 weeks intervention, 3-4 weeks crossover			Wheelchair-bound: 3/17 (18%) Walking-aid dependent: 8/17 (47%) Prior antispastic medication use Baclofen: 4/14 (29%) Dantrolene sodium: 1/4 (25%)
Kurtzke 1962	Randomized	A: Metaxalone 400 mg bid titrated to maximum 800 mg qid	Patients with spasticity; no other eligibility criteria reported	36	Metaxalone vs. placebo Mean age: 50 vs. 52
	U.S.	B: Placebo		28	Gender not reported Race not reported
	Single center	1-2 weeks titration, 4 weeks maintenance			Mean duration of spasticity (months): 36 vs. 26 Multiple sclerosis: 4/14 vs. 5/14 Post-stroke: 6/14 vs. 6/14 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: 1/14 vs. 1/14

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Knutsson 1982 ¹¹⁵	Resistance to passive movement: 5-point Ashworth scale Clonus: unspecified 3-point scale Functional disability: unspecified subjective assessment	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described, intention-to- treat analysis not performed.	Tizanidine vs placebo Passive resistance/Ashworth scale (improvement): 5/12 (42%) vs. 3/12 (25%), NS Clonus (improvement): 3/12 (25%) vs. 3/12 (25%), NS Functional disability (improvement): 1/12 (8%) vs. 2/12 (17%), NS	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 1 (patient on placebo) Tizanidine vs. placebo Drowsiness: 4/12 (33%) vs. 3/13 (23%) Dry mouth: 2/12 (17%) vs. 1/13 (8%) Muscle weakness: 1/12 (8%) vs. 0 Sleep disturbance: 1/12 (8%) vs. 0 Increased dysphasia: 1/12 (8%) vs. 0 Nausea: 0 vs. 1/13 (8%) Nycturia: 0 vs. 1/13 (8%) Dyspnea: 1 vs. 1/13 (8%)
Kurtzke 1962 ⁵⁵	Resistance to passive movement: measured in pounds Overall improvement: unspecified subjective assessment	FAIR. Not clear if allocation concealment adequate, blinding techniques not described, intention-to- treat analysis not performed.	Metaxalonen vs placebo Mean change in resistance to passive movement (lbs): -1.41 vs. +0.67 (p<0.01) Subjective overall improvement: results not clear	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 2/14 vs. 0/14 Any adverse events: 3/14 vs. 1/14 Death: 1/14 vs. 0/14 Somnolence: 1/14 vs. 1/14 Muscle weakness: none reported Dry mouth: none reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Lapierre 1987 ¹⁰²	Randomized	A: Tizanidine 2 mg/day titrated to maximum 32 mg/day	Age between 18 and 60 years; definite diagnosis of multiple sclerosis; at least moderate degree of spasticity, severe enough to interfere with functional performance in daily life; stability of spasticity for two months or more	66	Tizanidine vs. placebo Mean age: 47.6 vs. 43.8 Gender: Female = 17 (52%) vs. 16 (48%) Race not reported
	Canada Single center	B: Placebo 3-weeks titration, 5- weeks maintenance		66	Mean disease duration: 15.2 vs. 11.6 Severity "severe": 8 (25%) vs. 11 (33%) Monoparesis=7(22%) vs. 1(3%) Hemiparesis=0(0%) vs. 0(0%) Paraparesis=29(91%) vs. 32(97%) Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
Levine 1977	Randomized	A: Baclofen 15 mg/day titrated to 80 mg/day	Severely disabled patients with multiple sclerosis or spinal cord injury	19	Mean age not reported Female gender: 28% Race not reported
	United States Single center	B: Placebo 3 weeks washout, 5 weeks intervention		18	Multiple sclerosis (12), spinal cord injury (6)

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Lapierre 1987 ¹¹⁶	<p>Neurological evaluation: included scoring of limb power, tone, deep tendon reflexes, clonus, cerebellar function, sensory function, mental status and cranial nerves (unspecified methods)</p> <p>Functional evaluation: included scoring of neurological status (Kurtzke), functional disability assessment (Kurtzke), ambulation index and upper extremities index</p> <p>Assessments at weeks 0, 2, 3 and 8</p>	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	<p>Neurological evaluation: no significant between-group differences for any outcomes measures</p> <p>Neurological status scale/Kurtzke (improved): 3/33 vs. 3/33</p> <p>Kurtzke EDSS: No between-group differences</p> <p>Cumulative limb tone score (change from baseline): 3.86 vs. 1.49, p<0.05 (favors tizanidine)</p> <p>Cumulative deep tendon reflex score (change from baseline): 1.14 vs. -0.20, p<0.01 (favors tizanidine)</p> <p>Investigator overall judgement of effectiveness (good to excellent): 27% vs. 10%</p>	<p>Tizanidine vs. placebo</p> <p>Withdrawals (overall): 5/33 (15%) vs. 2/33 (6%)</p> <p>Withdrawals (due to adverse events): clear data not provided</p> <p>Tolerability: 53% vs. 85%</p> <p>Frequent adverse events</p> <p>Drowsiness: 48% vs. 27%</p> <p>Dry mouth: 48% vs. 27%</p> <p>Abdominal pain: 2(6%) vs. 0(0%)</p> <p>Sleep disturbances: 2(6%) vs. 2(6%)</p> <p>Tremor: 2(6%) vs. 0(0%)</p> <p>Rash: 2(6%) vs. 2(6%)</p> <p>Bladder disturbances: 1(3%) vs. 1(3%)</p> <p>Dizziness: 1(3%) vs. 2(6%)</p> <p>Gait disturbances: 1(3%) vs. 1(3%)</p> <p>Hallucination: 1(3%) vs. 0(0%)</p> <p>Muscle weakness: 1(3%) vs. 2(6%)</p> <p>Constipation: 0(0%) vs. 2(6%)</p>
Levine 1977 ⁵⁴	<p>Spasticity: 5 point scale (1=normal muscle tone, 5=fixed due to spasm)</p> <p>Also assessed EMG evidence of spasticity (not reported here)</p>	POOR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not reported; 'invalid' results excluded, outcomes reported by number of 'valid' tests rather than by patients	<p>Baclofen vs. placebo</p> <p>Spasticity (10% or greater improvement in spasticity score): 25/78 tests (31%) vs. 21/78 tests (27%)</p>	Not reported ('only minor side effects')

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Losin 1966 ¹⁰⁷	Randomized	A: Chlorzoxazone, average dose of 20 mg/lb. body weight	Children with severe spasticity, mental retardation, and bedridden	30	Mean age (years): 10 Female gender: 37% Race not reported
	United States	B: Placebo		27	
	Single center				Diffuse encephalopathy: unknown cause (15), birth trauma (5), prematurity (3), postnatal meningoencephalitie (2), other (5)
	Inpatient clinic	9-10 weeks	Concomitant use of anticonvulsants, antibiotics or vitamins allowed		Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
Luisto 1982 ⁹⁵	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene sodium 75mg TID titrated to 400 mg QID over 21 days	Patients with moderate-severe spasticity	17	Mean age (years): 38 Female gender: 24% Race not reported
	Finland	B: Placebo		14	
	2 centers	25 days intervention, 1 week washout, 25 days crossover			Spinal cord injuries: 9/17 Multiple sclerosis: 3/17 Other: 5/17 Spasticity duration (range): >1-15 years Moderate to severe spasticity Confined to bed or wheelchair: 15/17

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Losin 1966 ¹²¹	Limb posture, passive stretch resistance, pain: 4 point scale (0=normal, 1+=mildly abnormal, after which there were increasing degrees of severity up to 4+) General nursing care, feeding: 3 point scale ("+"=improvement, "0"=no change, "-"=worse) Timing of assessment not reported	POOR. Inadequate randomization (arbitrary assignment by investigator), one investigator not blinded, allocation concealment technique not described.	Chlorzoxazone vs. placebo Limb posture, passive stretch resistance, pain: "Improvement" in 3/5 on chlorzoxazone; no other data provided General nursing care, feeding: Spasticity severity increase for 2/3 on chlorzoxazone; no placebo data provided; no Feeding data provided	Withdrawals (overall): not reported Withdrawals (due to adverse events): not reported Frequent adverse events: sonorous respiration (1/6); light brown urine (5/0) Serious adverse events (resulting in death): aspiration pneumonia (1/2)
Luisto 1982 ¹⁰⁹	Spasticity: 1 (flaccid) to 6 (marked) Muscle strength: 1 (normal) to 6 (paralyzed) Clonus: 1 (absent) to 6 (sustained, marked) Reflexes: 1 (absent) to 6 (hyperactive, marked) Functional evaluation (methods not specified)	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment techniques not reported.	Dantrolene sodium vs. placebo Spasticity (sum of scores): 33.5 vs. 71.5 (p=0.05) Strength (sum of scores): 57 vs. 48 (p=0.05) Clonus (sum of scores): 40.5 vs. 64.5 (p=0.05) Reflexes: 36 vs. 69 (p=0.05) Activities of daily living: No improvement on either treatment	Withdrawals (overall): 3 (intervention group not specified) Withdrawals (adverse events): 3 (at least 2 from dantrolene group) Dantrolene vs. placebo Any adverse events: 100% vs. 35% Drowsiness: 15/17 vs. 6/17 Dizziness/vertigo: 4/17 vs. 1/17/1 Headache: 3/17 vs. 0/17 Nausea: 3/17 vs. 1/17 Numbness in hands/feet: 3/17 vs. 0/17 Others adverse events occurred in 1 or 2 patients

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
McKinlay 1980 ⁸⁰	Randomized crossover trial	A: Bacofen 0.5 mg/kg/day titrated to maximum dose 60 mg/day over 2 weeks	Children with spasticity, no other criteria reported	20	Gender: "even sex distribution" (data not reported) Age range: 7-16 (mean not reported) Race: not reported
	U.K.			18	
	Single center	B: Placebo			Etiology Prenatal: 5 (25%) Perinatal: 10 (50%) Postnatal: 2 (10%) Unknown: 3 (15%)
	School for physically handicapped children	4 weeks titration/intervention, 2 weeks washout, 4 weeks crossover			
Medaer 1991 ⁸¹	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen titrated to mean 30 mg/day	Post-stroke spasticity	20	Female gender: 13/20 Mean age: 65 Race not reported
	Belgium	B: Placebo		20	
	Single center	6 week washout, 2 weeks titration, 4 weeks intervention, 1 week washout, 2 weeks crossover			Hemiplegia: 18/20 Monoparesis: 2/20 Mean duration: 4 years
	Multiple sclerosis and rehabilitation center	titration, 4 weeks crossover intervention			Patients on prior antispasticity agents excluded

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
McKinlay 1980 ⁹⁴	Muscle tone: Ashworth scale Tendon reflexes, extrapyramidal symptoms, cerebellar symptoms: graded clinically, methods not specified Manual dexterity: assessed using materials from standard tests (not specified) Speed of tongue movements: movement of tongue side-to-side 10 times Articulatory speed: time to say "buttercup" 10 times Assessments completed at initial visit and at weekly intervals Gait: Physiotherapist evaluation (method not specified) Muscle tone or better movement: Physiotherapist evaluation (method not specified)	FAIR. Allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Baclofen vs. placebo Muscle tone: no significant differences Tendon reflexes: no significant differences Extrapyramidal symptoms: no significant differences Cerebellar symptoms: no significant differences Manual dexterity: no significant differences Speed of tongue movements: no significant differences Articulatory speed: no significant differences Muscle tone by physical therapy evaluation (improved): 14/20 vs. 5/20 (p=0.064) Gait (improved): 8/20 vs. 4/20	Baclofen vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 0 Any adverse event: 8/20 vs. 1/20 Drowsiness: 12/20 vs. 0/20 (p<0.001) "Sickness": overall 2 Dizziness: overall 2 Nocturnal enuresis: overall 2 Absence states: overall 2 Slurred speech: overall 2 Weakness: overall 1
Medaer 1991 ⁹⁵	Muscle Tone: Ashworth Scale Functional Status: Oswestry Rating Scale, Incapacity Status Scale Clinical Global Impression Scale: 4 point scale Extrapyramidal symptoms, cerebellar symptoms, clonus, reflexes, walking ability, range of abduction, impairment of self-help, and impairment of dexterity: Unspecified scales Improvement in spasticity: Unvalidated 4 point scale Assessed before treatment and after each intervention period	FAIR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not described. Unable to determine baseline differences between intervention group.	Baclofen vs. placebo Mean scores after treatment Ashworth: 2.95 vs. 3.75 (p<0.001) Oswestry: 3.8 vs. 3.2 (p<0.014) Incapacity status scale: 12.4 vs. 12.8 (NS) Clinical global impression scale (moderate of excellent improvement): 65% vs. 40% (p=0.009) Preferred treatment: 6/20 vs. 1/20 (13 undecided or wanted neither treatment)	Withdrawals: None reported Baclofen vs. placebo Any adverse event: 10/20 vs. 3/20 Somnolence: 1/20 vs. 0/20 Weakness: 4/20 vs. 0/20 Dizziness: 6/20 vs. 0/20 Difficulty walking: 2/20 vs. 0/20 Confusion: 0/20 vs. 1/20

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Meythaler 2001 ¹⁰³	Randomized crossover trial	A: Tizanidine 12-36 mg/day	Severe, chronic spastic hypertonia in at least 1 lower extremity (LE); spasticity of > 6 months' duration; Tone of >3 on Ashworth Scale Spasm of >2 on Penn Spasm Frequency Scale (PSFS); failure to respond satisfactorily to modalities and therapy for spasticity	17 17	Female gender: 3/17 (18%) Average age: 44 years Non-white race: 1/17 (6%) Black 7/17 (41%) hemiplegia 9/17 (53%) stroke 8/17 (47%) traumatic brain injury Tone >3 on Ashworth Scale Spasm >2 on Penn Spasm Frequency Scale (PSFS) 100% of patients had undergone a previous trial of oral baclofen and not responded adequately or could not tolerate the side effects
	United States Single center Outpatient and inpatient rehabilitation center	B: Placebo 6-weeks titration/treatment phase; 1-week taper; 1-week washout; 6- week crossover; 1- week taper; 1-week washout			
Milla 1977 ⁸²	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 10 mg/day titrated to maximum 30-40 mg/day in children aged 2-7 and 60 mg/day in children aged 8 and above	Children with spasticity; aged 2- 16	20 20	Female gender: 11/20 (55%) Mean age: not reported Race: not reported Functional disability Diplegia: 5/20(25%) Hemiplegia: 7/20(35%) Quadriplegia: 8/20(40%) Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
	U.K. Multicenter	B: Placebo 4-weeks intervention, 4-weeks crossover			

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Meythaler 2001 ¹¹⁷	Muscle Tone: Ashworth scale Spasticity: Penn Spasm Frequency Scale (PSFS) Deep tendon reflex: Using unspecified deep tendon reflex scale Range of Motion (ROM): Measured using goniometer Motor strength: Measured using International 6-point motor scale (0=absent; 5=normal) Mobility: Measured using FIM instrument and Craig Handicap Assessment and Reporting Technique (CHART) Assessments completed at start of arms 1 and 2 and at weeks 2, 4, 6, and 8 of treatment	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, intention-to-treat analysis not described.	Tizanidine vs. placebo Muscle tone: A>B in reduction of lower extremity motor tone after 4 weeks of treatment (p=0.0006); A>B in reduction of upper extremity motor tone after 4 weeks of treatment (p=0.0007) (differences between interventions not reported) Spasticity: no significant differences Deep tendon reflex: no significant differences Range of Motion (ROM): no significant differences Motor strength: no significant differences Mobility: no significant differences Assessments completed at start of arms 1 and 2 and at weeks 2, 4, 6, and 8 of treatment	Withdrawals (adverse events): None Common adverse events on tizanidine Somnolence: 7/17 (41%) Increased LFT's: 3/17 (18%) Dry mouth: 2/17 (12%) Hypertonia: 2/17 (12%) Myasthenia 2/17 (12%) Pain 2/17 (12%) Other adverse events occurred in 1 patient
Milla 1977 ⁹⁶	Records were kept of: 1) spasticity, 2) extra-pyramidal signs, 3) cerebellar signs, 4) clonus, 5) tendon reflexes, 6) walking ability, 7) passive limb movements, 8) degree of self-help and 9) manual dexterity *All assessment methods unspecified except spasticity (rated using Ashworth scale) Assessments completed at 7-day intervals	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described, intention-to-treat analysis not performed.	Baclofen vs. placebo Spasticity (improved): 14/20 (70%) vs. 2/20 (10%), p<0.001 Placebo group results not reported for other outcome measures	Baclofen vs. placebo Withdrawals (adverse events): 0 Any adverse event: 5/20 vs. 0/20 Sedation: 4/20 vs. 0/20 Hypotonia: 3/20 vs. 0/20

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Monster 1974 ⁹⁶	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene 50 mg QID titrated to 100 mg QID	Patients with spasticity of various causes	200	Age: Range from 35 to 50 years depending on underlying diagnosis Female gender: About 50% Race not reported
	U.S. and Canada	B: Placebo		147	
	Multicenters	5 weeks intervention, 5 weeks crossover			Spasticity secondary to spinal cord, stroke, "unclassified" and multiple sclerosis etiologies (proportion of each not reported) Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
Nance 1994 ¹⁰⁴	Randomized	A: Tizanidine 4 mg/day titrated to maximum 36 mg/day	Patients 18 years or older with spinal cord injury, Frankel grade of A, B, or C and Ashworth scale score of 2 or greater in one or more muscle groups	124	Tizanidine vs. placebo Age range (years): 15-69 Female gender: 9/59 vs. 5/59 Non-white race: 31% vs. 36%
	U.S. and Canada	B: Placebo		118	
	Multicenter	3 weeks titration, 4 weeks maintenance, 1 week tapering (8 weeks intervention)			Mean duration of spinal cord injury (months): 101 vs. 89 Frankel grade A: 32/59 vs. 34/59 Previous muscle relaxant use: not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Monster 1974 ¹¹⁰	<p>Overall clinical response (OCR): measured by 3-point scale (0=no/mild change; +1=moderate improvement; +2=marked improvement)</p> <p>Disability: methods not reported; included Activities of Daily Living (ADL) assessment</p> <p>Spasticity: various EMG measurements, including Clonus</p>	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	<p>Dantrolene vs. placebo</p> <p>Overall clinical response (OCR): substantial improvement in 83% of patients on Dantrolene sodium (data/p-value not reported)</p> <p>Disability: substantial improvement in 43% of patients on Dantrolene sodium (data/p-value not reported)</p> <p>Spasticity: reduction in clonus in 90% of patients on Dantrolene sodium (data/p-value not reported)</p>	<p>Dantrolene sodium vs. placebo</p> <p>Withdrawals (overall): 53 (intervention not clear)</p> <p>Withdrawals (due to adverse events): less than 10% (exact number and intervention unclear)</p> <p>Frequent side effects: general malaise, fatigue, weakness, drowsiness, nausea, anorexia and dizziness (numbers not reported)</p>
Nance 1994 ⁸⁵	<p>Spasticity: Ashworth scale and video motion analysis of the pendulum test</p> <p>Frequency of spasms</p> <p>Muscle strength: Unspecified method</p> <p>Functional status: modified Klein-Bell scale</p> <p>Global evaluation: Unspecified method</p> <p>Assessed at each visit</p>	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described. High dropout rate (78/118 completed trial)	<p>Tizanidine vs. placebo</p> <p>Ashworth score (mean improvement): 4.41 vs. -0.44 (p<0.0001)</p> <p>Pendulum test (mean improvement) 13.32 vs. 1.50 (p=0.004)</p> <p>Daily spasm frequency: No difference at end of treatment</p> <p>Muscle strength: No differences</p> <p>Global evaluation: No significant differences</p> <p>Functional status (Klein-Bell): No differences</p>	<p>Tizanidine vs. placebo</p> <p>Withdrawals (overall): 21/59 (36%) vs. 19/59 (32%)</p> <p>Withdrawals (adverse events): 15/59 (25%) vs. 5/59 (8%)</p> <p>Any adverse event: 81% vs. 53% (p=0.002)</p> <p>Somnolence: 24/59 vs. 4/59</p> <p>Dizziness: 10/59 vs. 2/59</p> <p>Weakness: Not reported</p> <p>Dry mouth: 23/59 vs. 4/59</p> <p>Asthenia: 18/59 vs. 9/59</p> <p>Headache: 12/59 vs. 9/59</p> <p>Diarrhea: 2/59 vs. 5/59</p>

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Nogen 1979 ⁹⁷	Randomized trial	A: Dantrolene titrated to 5.6-7.9 mg/kg/day	Pediatric patients with spasticity and epilepsy	21	Age range: 7 months to 19 years Female gender: 11/22 Race: not reported
	U.S. Single center	B: Placebo All patients titrated on dantrolene, 1 week washout, then unclear duration of intervention		21	Mental retardation: 19/22 Hypoxia at birth or in utero: 6/22 Hemiparesis: 8/22 Other diagnoses: Tumor, encephalitis, vascular malformation, hydrocephalus Anticonvulsant use: 9 phenobarbitol, 7 clonazepam, 13 phenytoin (7 patients more than one) Prior muscle relaxant use: not reported
Orsnes 2000 ⁸³	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 5 mg TID titrated to maximum 15 mg TID	Patients with clinically definite MS	14	Median age=42
	Denmark Multicenter	B: Placebo Titration to maximum tolerated dose (duration variable); 11 days maintenance; 1- week taper; 2-week washout; crossover titration; 11 days crossover maintenance; 1-week crossover taper		14	Clinically-definite MS; stable for at least one month Kurtzke's Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) median score of 5 Neurologic Rating Scale (NRS) median score of 67 MS-impairment scale (MSIS) median score of 3 Ambulation index (AMB) median score of 3 Ashworth index of spasticity median score of 0.8 Previous muscle relaxant use not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Nogen 1979 ¹¹¹	Spasticity: Unspecified method Strength: Unspecified method Reflexes: Unspecified method Clonus: Unspecified method Functional status: Unspecified method Seizures: EEG and frequency	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described	Dantrolene vs. placebo Seizure frequency (increased): 1/11 vs. 2/10 Spasticity and other outcomes not reported	Dantrolene vs. placebo Drowsiness: 9/11 vs. 0/10 Increased drooling: 3/11 vs. 0/10 Headaches: 2/11 vs. 0/10 Leg cramps: 1/11 vs. 0/10 Dizziness: Not reported Dry mouth: Not reported Weakness: Not reported Withdrawals (overall): 1, group not reported Withdrawals (adverse events): None reported
Orsnes 2000 ⁹⁷	Postural stability: measured by force-plate Strength: Medical Research Council scale (0- 5) Passive movement resistance: Ashworth scale (5-point scale) Tendon reflexes: 6-point scale (0=hyporeflexic; 5=severe clonus) Assessments before each of 2 treatment periods and after 11 days of treatment at the maximum dose	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Baclofen vs. placebo Postural stability: insignificant trends Strength: insignificant trends Passive movement resistance: insignificant trends Tendon reflexes: insignificant trends	Baclofen vs. placebo Withdrawals: not reported Any adverse event: 9/14 vs. 1/14 Fatigue: 5/14 vs. 1/14 Dizziness: 3/14 vs. 1/14 Better sleep: 2/14 vs. 0/14 Nausea: 1/14 vs. 0/14 Diarrhea :1/14 vs. 1/14 Other adverse events occurred in 1 patient

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Sachais 1977 ⁸⁴	Randomized trial	A: Baclofen, 5 mg tid (outpatients) or 10 mg tid (inpatients) titrated to 70-80mg/day	Inpatient or outpatient adults (18 years or older) Spasticity secondary to MS (duration not specified)	166	Mean age=43 59% Female 92% White 87% Outpatient
	United States Multicenter Combined inpatient and outpatient setting	B: Placebo 2-week titration, 5- week intervention		106	Multiple Sclerosis Mean Disease Duration - 11 years One-Month Spasticity Stabilization - 70% Quadraplegia - 10/5 Paraplegia - 30/33 Hemiplegia - 6/3 Previous muscle relaxant use not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Sachais 1977 ⁹⁸	<p>Mental State (Depression, Euphoria, Irritability); Flexor Spasms (Pain, Frequency); Resistance to Passive Joint Movement (Ankle Flexion, Ankle Extension, Knee Flexion, Knee Extension, Hip Abduction, Hip Extension); Tendon Stretch Reflexes (Left Knee Jerk, Right Knee Jerk); and Global Disease Severity - all assessed through unspecified methods at baseline and at weeks three and five</p> <p>Physician Global Impressions (5=marked; 4=moderate; 3=slight; 2=no change; 1=worse) - assessed at end of study</p> <p>Patient Self-Evaluation of Condition (0=little of the time to 3=all the time) and Disability (1=minimal to 6=very severe) - rated at baseline and final visit</p>	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	<p>Baclofen (A) vs. placebo (B)</p> <p>Mental State: No significant differences for depression, euphoria, and irritability</p> <p>Flexor Spasms: Pain: -1.10 vs. -0.08 ($p<0.001$) Frequency: -0.63 vs. -0.14 ($p<0.005$)</p> <p>Resistance to Passive Joint Movements: Baclofen significantly better for ankle flexion, knee flexion, knee extension</p> <p>Global Disease Severity: -0.26 vs. -0.19 (NS)</p> <p>Physician's Assessment of Neurological Findings: No significant differences for ankle clonus or knee clonus</p> <p>Flexor spasms (improvement): 17/37 vs. 6/37 ($p<0.02$)</p> <p>Patient Self-Evaluation ratings (improvement from baseline): Baclofen significantly better for muscle spasms, clonus, and stiffness</p>	<p>Baclofen vs. placebo</p> <p>Withdrawals (overall): 31/85 vs. 29/81</p> <p>Withdrawals (adverse events): not reported</p> <p>Somnolence=71% vs. 36%</p> <p>Vertigo=22% vs. 7%</p> <p>Excessive Weakness=20% vs. 11%</p> <p>Headache=12% vs. 9%</p> <p>Frequent Urination=12% vs. 1%</p> <p>Insomnia=11% vs. 9%</p> <p>Depression= 5% vs. 6%</p> <p>Lower Extremity Weakness=5% vs. 2%</p> <p>Nausea=16% vs. 6%</p> <p>Constipation=11% vs. 2%</p> <p>Vomiting=5% vs. 0%</p>

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Sawa 1979 ⁸⁵	Randomized crossover trial	A: Baclofen 5mg TID titrated to a maximum of 60mg	Patients with clinically definite MS of chronic myelopathy (presumed MS)	21	Mean age of 49 for males and 36 for females 29% male
	Canada Single center	B: Placebo 21-days intervention, 7-days washout, 21- days crossover		18	Race not reported Clinically definite MS of chronic myelopathy (presumed MS) Mean duration of illness of 14 years for males and 9 years for females Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
Sheplan 1975 ⁹⁸	Randomized trial	A: Dantrolene titrated to maximum of 200mg QID	Males with spasticity of a neurological etiology	Not reported	Mean age=47.8 100% male
	United States			Not reported	Race not reported
	Single Center	5-week intervention, 2- week washout, 5- week crossover		18 enrolled	Multiple sclerosis - 8 Stroke - 4 Cervical spondylosis - 3 Other - 3 Wheelchair-confined - 6 Previous muscle relaxant use not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Sawa 1979 ⁹⁹	Spasticity: 0 (normal) to 5 (in the absence of voluntary contraction, the leg will stay extended and require a significant degree of force to overcome the extensor spasticity)	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Baclofen vs. placebo Spasticity mean grade change (improvement in score): 1 vs. 0 (p not reported) Spasticity (improved): 13/18 vs. 0/18 (p<0.001) No other data reported	Baclofen vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 3/21 Withdrawals (adverse events): 1/21 (intervention not reported) Any adverse event: 71% vs. 19% Frequent Adverse Events in Baclofen Patients (n=21): Sedation(6), Headache(3), Mood Changes(4), Dizziness(2), Balance Disturbance(2), Weakness(3), Nausea(5), Vomiting(2), Diarrhea(1), Abdominal Pain(2), General Malaise(2), Dry Mouth(1), Weight Gain(1) Placebo patient adverse event data not reported
Sheplan 1975 ¹¹²	Spasticity: rigidity and clonus measured by unspecified methods carried out weekly Hyperreflexia: measured by tendo-achilles myotatic reflex Patient acceptance (improvement in activities of daily living): measured by unspecified methods	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Spasticity Clonus (complete remission): 78% vs. not reported Rigidity (complete remission): 50% vs. not reported Hyperreflexia (complete remission): 83% vs. not reported Patient acceptance: no data provided	No withdrawal data provided. Frequent adverse events: weakness, incoordination, "rubber legs", headache, dizziness, GI disturbance, somnolence, fatigue; no data provided

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
Smith 1994 ¹⁰⁵	Randomized trial	A: Tizanidine titrated to maximum 36 mg/day	Patients with multiple sclerosis	256	Mean age (years): 45.3 62% female Race reported as being mostly White, but percentage unspecified.
	United States			220	
	Multicenter (14)	B: Placebo 2 weeks titration, 9 weeks maintenance, 1 week withdrawal			
Tolosa 1975 ⁹⁹	Randomized trial	A: Dantrolene 25mg QID titrated to maximum 800 mg/day	Patients with multiple sclerosis	23	Age, gender and race not reported Multiple sclerosis 48% severely disabled/confined to wheelchair Previous muscle relaxant use not reported
	United States			23	
	Single center	B: Placebo 8 weeks intervention			

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Smith 1994 ¹¹⁹	<p>Primary Efficacy: Mean muscle tone (Ashworth Scale) and type/frequency of muscle spasms/clonus (patient diaries) (0-3 scale)</p> <p>Secondary Efficacy Assessment: Deep tendon reflexes/clonus (unspecified scale), pain/disability secondary to muscle spasm/clonus (0-2 scale), muscle strength (British Medical Research Council scale), functional capacity (e.g. walking time, activities of daily living) (unspecified scale) and global evaluation of antispastic efficacy (11.5 cm visual analog scale)</p> <p>Assessed weekly titratio, every 3 weeks during maintenance, and 1 week after intervention</p>	FAIR. Method of randomization not reported. Method of treatment allocation concealment not reported. Unspecified suspected treatment crossover deviations reported, high withdrawal/loss to follow-up.	<p>Tizanidine vs. placebo</p> <p>Muscle tone/spasticity (change in Ashworth score, improvement): 2.03 vs. 2.73 (NS)</p> <p>Muscle tone/spasticity (improved): 60% vs. 58% (NS)</p> <p>Spasms/clonus daily count (percent improvement): -61 vs. -41</p> <p>Patient global assessment (mean score): 5.91 vs. 4.33 (p=0.01)</p> <p>No other significant differences in secondary outcomes (improvements generally small)</p>	<p>Tizanidine vs. placebo</p> <p>Withdrawals (overall): 28/111 (25%) vs. 33/109 (30%)</p> <p>Withdrawals (adverse events): 14/111(13%) vs. 6/109 (6%)</p> <p>Any adverse event: 101/111(91%) vs. 66/109(61%)</p> <p>Dry mouth: 57% vs. 15% (p<0.001)</p> <p>Asthenia: 48% vs. 18% (p<0.001)</p> <p>Somnolence: 48% vs. 3% (p<0.001)</p> <p>Nervous system: 84% vs. 38% (p<0.001)</p> <p>Dizziness: 19% vs. 5% (p=0.001)</p> <p>Drug-induced hepatitis: 1/111 vs. 0/111 (resolved after drug discontinued)</p> <p>Severe hallucinations: 1/111 vs. 0/109 (resolved after drug discontinued)</p> <p>SGOT increase: 6(5%) vs. 0 (p=0.029)</p>
Tolosa 1975 ¹¹³	Spasticity: (0=flaccid to 6=extreme resistance)	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	<p>Dantrolene vs. placebo</p> <p>Muscle Spasticity Reduction: 42% vs. 27% (significance not reported)</p>	<p>Dantrolene vs. placebo</p> <p>Withdrawals (overall): 2/12 vs. 0/11</p> <p>Withdrawals (adverse events): 2/12 (weakness, diarrhea) vs. 0/11</p> <p>Weakness: 50% vs. 9%</p> <p>Dizziness, vertigo and GI effects were noted as being "common," but no data reported</p>

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled Analyzed	Population Characteristics
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria		
United Kingdom Tizanidine Trial Group 1994 ¹⁰⁶	Randomized trial	A: Tizanidine mean dose 25 mg/day	Spasticity due to clinically-definite, lab-supported or probable MS.	187	Mean age (years): 47 vs. 47 Female gender: 63% vs. 67% Race not reported
	United Kingdom Multicenter (16)	B: Placebo 3-week titration, 9- week intervention		187	
			Stable MS during previous month.		Multiple sclerosis patients: Mean baseline muscle tone score 18.5 vs. 16.8 1 patient (placebo) with previous Tizanidine treatment. All other patients, except 1 (placebo), had previously taken other unspecified medication(s) for spasticity.
Weiser 1978 ¹⁰⁰	Randomized crossover trial	A: Dantrolene 25 mg qid titrated to 100 mg qid	Symptomatic lower limb spasticity from spinal cord injury	35	Age range: 28 to 76 Female gender: 21/35 Race not reported
	United Kingdom Single center	B: Placebo 4 weeks intervention, 1 week washout, 4 weeks crossover		27	
					Multiple sclerosis: 9/35 Myelopathy: 11/35 Hereditary spastic paraplegia: 8/35 Syringomyelia: 4/35 Other: 3/35 Severity and duration not reported

Evidence Table 4. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with spasticity

Author Year	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
United Kingdom Tizanidine Trial Group 1994 ¹²⁰	<p>Primary Efficacy Assessment: Ashworth Scale administered weekly during 3-week titration phase; every three weeks during maintenance therapy; and at end of trial</p> <p>Secondary Efficacy Assessment: Muscle Strength: British Medical Research Council Scale Functional status/disability: Kurtzke Functional System Scale (FSS)/Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) Reflexes: unspecified 8-point tendon reflex scale Spasms: unspecified 4-point spasm/spontaneous movement scale Timed 8 meter walking test</p>	FAIR. Randomization method not reported. Allocation concealment technique not reported.	<p>Tizanidine vs. Placebo Muscle Tone (sum Ashworth score) Change (%): 21 vs. 9 (p=0.004)</p> <p>Secondary Muscle Strength Change (%): +4 vs. +3 (NS) Muscle Spasm Frequency Change (%): -13 vs. -15 (NS) Muscle Spasm Pain Change (%): -10 vs. -4 (NS) Deep Tendon Reflexes Change (%): -9 vs. -4 (NS) Timed Walking Change (%): +4 vs. -10 (NS) No. of Steps Change (%): -3 vs. -3 (NS) Intermediate functions (improved): 20% vs. 10% Upper limb functions (improved): 6% vs. 5% Patient comfort (improved): 39% vs. 15% Sleep quality (improved): 43% vs. 33% Overall assessment by patient (very good or good): 28% vs. 14% (p=0.012)</p>	<p>Withdrawals (overall): 29/94 vs. 22/93 Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 12/94(13%) vs. 5/93(5%)</p> <p>Any adverse event: 87% vs. 61% Overall tolerability (very good or good): 40% vs. 85%</p> <p>Frequent adverse events Dry mouth: 45% vs. 0% Drowsiness: 54% of all patients in study</p>
Weiser 1978 ¹¹⁴	<p>Tone: 0 (normal) to 3 (pronounced hypertonia) Clonus: 0 (absent) to 2 (sustained) Number and severity (scale not specified) of spasms Walking performance: Time to walk 40 minutes and time to climb up and down 21 step staircase Gait: Not specified</p> <p>Weekly intervals</p>	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not specified. Results reported for more patients than enrolled in trial for some outcomes.	<p>Dantrolene vs. placebo</p> <p>Tone (treatment preferred): 14/24 vs. 3/24 (p=0.012) Knee clonus (treatment preferred): 17/40 vs. 5/40 (p=0.016) Ankle clonus (treatment preferred): 24/52 vs. 6/52 (p=0.002) Walking time: NS Staircase time: NS Gait (improved): 15/20 vs. 1/20 (p<0.004) Spasms (improved): 14/20 vs. 0/20 (p<0.002)</p>	<p>Dantrolene vs. placebo Withdrawals (any): 4/35 (11%) vs. 2/35 (6%) (2 not clear which intervention) Withdrawals (adverse events): 4/35 (11%) vs. 2/35 (6%)</p> <p>Drowsiness or 'lightheadedness': 8/35 vs. 0/35 Weakness: 8/35 vs. 2/35 Depression: 3/35 vs. not reported</p>

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled
Aiken 1978a ¹²⁵	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid titrated up to 20 mg tid	Outpatients with moderate to severe acute (<30 days) muscle spasm associated with traumatic strains of the neck or low back	Central nervous system etiology, comorbid secondary conditions, pregnant women, receiving analgesics, steroids, or tranquilizers, conditions for which study drugs were contraindicated	Not reported
	U.S. Single center	B: Diazepam 5 mg tid titrated up to 10 mg tid C: Placebo 14 days intervention			Not reported 117
Basmajian 1978 ¹²⁶	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid titrated up to 20 mg tid (mean dose not reported)	Patients with clinically palpable muscle spasm, limitation of motion, limitation of activities of daily living, local pain, and tenderness on palpation	Other neurologic or general medical conditions	Not reported
	U.S. Single center	B: Diazepam 5 mg tid C: Placebo 18 days			Not reported 120

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Withdrawals or lost to follow- up Analyzed	Population Characteristics	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
Aiken 1978a ¹²⁵	17 114	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Age (>50 years): 4/37 vs. 3/38 vs. 7/39 Female gender: 18/37 vs. 13/38 vs. 22/39 Race: Not reported Posttraumatic: 35/37 vs. 35/38 vs. 34/39 Neck pain: 24/37 vs. 25/38 vs. 26/39 Back pain: 13/37 vs. 13/38 vs. 13/39 Severity (moderate/severe or severe): 27/37 vs. 25/38 vs. 20/39 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Muscle spasm on palpation: 1 (absent) to 5 (severe) scale Limitation of motion: 1 to 5 scale Limitation of activities of daily living: 1 to 5 scale Pain: 1 to 5 scale Tenderness on palpation: 1 to 5 scale Global response: 5 point scale (worse to marked improvement) Assessed at baseline, day 3, day 7, day 14
Basmajian 1978 ¹²⁶	15 105 completed study, but results only reported for 52	Age, gender, race: Not reported Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Neck spasms: 10/34 vs. 10/36 vs. not described Lumbar spasms: 24/34 vs. 26/36 vs. not described Severity or duration: Not reported Prior muscle relaxant: Not reported	Muscle spasm: 1 (absent) to 5 (severe) scale Weighted mean of EMG index (these results not abstracted) Timing of evaluation not reported but appears to be at baseline and at end of intervention

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes
Aiken 1978a ¹²⁵	FAIR. Randomization, blinding, and allocation concealment techniques not described.	<p>Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Improvement in mean scores at weeks 1 and 2 Muscle spasm: 1.5** vs. 0.7 vs. 0.8; 1.9 vs. 1.4 vs. 1.3 Local pain: 1.0 vs. 0.6 vs. 0.7 and 1.5* vs. 1.2 vs. 1.1 Tenderness on palpation: 1.1* vs. 0.6 vs. 0.7; 1.5* vs. 1.2 vs. 1.1 Limitation of motion: 1.1* vs. 0.6 vs. 0.6; 1.6** vs. 1.3 vs. 1.1 Limitation of activities of daily living: 0.9** vs. 0.4 vs. 0.5; 1.4[#] vs. 1.2 vs. 0.9 Total spasm score: 5.4** vs. 3.2 vs. 3.3 and 8.2** vs. 6.4 vs. 5.4 *p<0.05 for difference between cyclobenzaprine and diazepam **p<0.01 for difference between cyclobenzaprine and diazepam [#]p<0.05 for difference between cyclobenzaprine and placebo</p> <p>Global response (marked or moderate improvement): 28/37 vs. 15/38 vs. 16/39 Global response (marked improvement): 22/37 vs. 11/38 vs. 6/39 (p<0.01 for cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam and placebo)</p>
Basmajian 1978 ¹²⁶	POOR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not described; very high loss to follow-up and not clear how patients lost to follow-up analyzed; unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups.	<p>Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Task performance time (% change from pretreatment): -12.5 vs -9.1 vs -6.5 (NS) Muscle spasm/back (change from pretreatment score): -1.0 vs. -1.0 vs -1.0 (NS) Muscle spasm/neck (change from pretreatment score): -0.9 vs. -0.7 vs. -0.7</p>

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Aiken 1978a ¹²⁵	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 5/38 (13%) vs. 6/40 (15%) vs. 6/39 (15%) Withdrawals (adverse events): 1/38 (3%) vs. 0/40 vs. 0/39 Any adverse event: 29/38 (76%) vs. 28/38 (72%) vs. 25/39 (64%) Drowsiness: 25/38 vs. 26/38 vs. 18/39 Dizziness: 7/38 vs. 8/38 vs. 9/39 Nausea: 1/38 vs. 0/38 vs. 4/39 Dry mouth: 2/38 vs. 1/38 vs. 1/38 Lightheadedness: None reported	Editorial assistance provided by Merck, funding source otherwise not clear	
Basmajian 1978 ¹²⁶	Not reported	Not reported	

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled
Boyles 1983 ¹²⁹	Randomized trial	A: Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	Outpatients between 19 and 65 years with acute (<7 days) sprain or strain of the lower back (no cervical involvement) with moderate pain and local spasm	Cervical strain, litigation, pregnant, nursing, allergy to interventions, patients requiring analgesics (except acetaminophen or aspirin), anti- inflammatories, or sedatives, history of drug abuse, chronic medical problems	Not reported
	U.S. Multicenter	B: Diazepam 5 mg qid 7 days			Not reported 80
Bragstad 1979 ¹²³	Randomized trial	A: Tizanidine 2 mg po tid	Spasms of the back muscles from degenerative lumbar disk disease	Impaired liver or renal function, severe hypertension, heart disease, epilepsy, cerebral insufficiency, or pregnant	Not reported
	Norway Single center	B: Chlorzoxazone 500 mg po tid 7 days			Not reported 27
Brown 1978 ¹²⁷	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg po tid	Moderate to severe pain in the lumbar or posterior cervical regions for more than 12 months	Not reported	Not reported
	U.S.	B: Diazepam 5 mg po tid			Not reported
	Single center	C: Placebo 14 days			49

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
Boyles 1983 ¹²⁹	9 not analyzable 71	Carisoprodol vs. diazepam Mean age (years): 39 vs. 39 Female gender: 53% vs. 51% Race (non-white): 8% vs. 14% Baseline severity (5 point verbal rating scale) Pain severity: 4.28 vs. 4.31 Impairment of activity: 4.14 vs. 4.29 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Muscle spasm: 1 (none) to 5 (severe) Tenderness: 1 (none) to 5 (severe) Mobility restriction: 1 (none) to 5 (severe) Pain, stiffness, activity, sleep impairment, tension: 5 point verbal rating scale (VRS) and 100 mm visual analogue scale Assessed at baseline and days 3 and 7 of treatment
Bragstad 1979 ¹²³	1 26	Tizanidine vs. chlorzoxazone Mean age (years): 37 vs. 37 Female gender: 7/14 vs. 7/13 Race not reported Hospitalized: 2/14 vs. 5/13 Average muscle tension score: 2.57 vs. 2.69 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Muscle tension, pain intensity, tenderness, limitation of movement, protective posture, interference with normal activities: All rated on 0 (none) to 3 (severe) scale Baseline, 2, 3, 5, and 7 days of treatment
Brown 1978 ¹²⁷	None reported 49	20-64 years old 27/49 female Race not reported Demographics not reported for each intervention group Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam Underlying conditions Musculoskeletal strain: 4/16 vs. 4/16 Posttraumatic: 5/16 vs. 6/16 Postoperative: 6/16 vs. 5/16 Other: 1/16 vs. 1/16 Severity or duration: Not reported Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Global evaluation: Worse, no change, slight improvement, moderate improvement, marked improvement Evaluated at 1 and 2 weeks

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes
Boyles 1983 ¹²⁹	FAIR. Allocation concealment technique not described.	Carisoprodol vs. diazepam (estimated from graphs) Mean improvement in VRS scores: Pain: 1.9 vs. 1.7 Muscle stiffness: 2.0 vs. 1.3 (p<0.05 at day 6) Activity impairment: 2.0 vs. 1.8 Sleep impairment: 2.0 vs. 1.8 Tension: 1.9 vs. 1.3 (p<0.05 at day 7) Relief: 4 vs. 3.2 (p<0.05 at day 6) (Similar results for visual analogue scales) Overall relief (very good to excellent): 68% vs. 45% (NS)
Bragstad 1979 ¹²³	FAIR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. chlorzoxazone Muscle pain (improvement): 1.43 vs. 1.58 (NS) Muscle tension (improvement): 1.86 vs. 2.25 (NS) Tenderness (improvement): 1.36 vs. 1.91 (NS) Limitation of movement (improvement): 1.00 vs. 1.25 (NS) Protective posture (improvement): 1.50 vs. 1.62 Prevention of normal activity (improvement): 1.43 vs. 1.64 (NS) Overall assessment/patient (good or excellent): 11/14 (79%) vs. 9/13 (69%) Overall assessment/patient (excellent): 8/14 (57%) vs. 3/13 (23%)
Brown 1978 ¹²⁷	FAIR. Randomization, treatment allocation, blinding techniques not described; unable to compare baseline characteristics between intervention groups.	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Global evaluation (marked or moderate improvement): 11/16 (69%) vs. 8/16 (50%) vs. 5/17 (29%) (NS for difference between active treatments) Global evaluation (marked improvement): 8/16 (50%) vs. 6/16 (38%) vs. 2/17 (12%)

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Boyles 1983 ¹²⁹	Carisoprodol vs. diazepam Drowsiness/tired: 5/40 vs. 12/40 Dizzy/blackout: 5/40 vs. 3/40 Headache: 2/40 vs. 1/40 Dry mouth: Not reported Any adverse event: 9/40 (22%) vs. 14/40 (35%) Withdrawals (overall): 4/40 vs. 5/40 Withdrawals (adverse event): 1/40 vs. 2/40	Not reported	
Bragstad 1979 ¹²³	Tizanidine vs. chlorzoxazone Any adverse events: 0/14 vs. 2/13 (diarrhea and fatigue) Withdrawal (overall): 0/14 vs. 1/13 Withdrawal (adverse events): None reported	Not reported	
Brown 1978 ¹²⁷	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Drowsiness: 7/16 (p<0.05 vs. placebo) vs. 2/16 vs. 0/17 Dry mouth: 8/16 (p<0.05 vs. placebo) vs. 2/16 vs. 0/17 Dizziness: 4/16 (p<0.05 vs placebo) vs. 2/16 vs. 0/17 Withdrawals: None reported	Not reported	

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled
Fryda- Kaurimsky 1981 ¹³⁰	Randomized trial Germany Single center	A: Tizanidine 4-8 mg po tid	Inpatients with acute muscle spasm due to degenerative spinal disease	Not reported	Not reported
		B: Diazepam 5-10 mg po tid			Not reported
		10 days			20
Hennies 1981 ¹³¹	Randomized trial Germany Single center	A: Tizanidine 4 mg tid	Acute painful cervical or lumbar spasm	Liver or renal disease, cardiovascular disease, active infection or malignancy in spine, rheumatic disease, psychologically unstable, or pregnant	Not reported
		B: Diazepam 5 mg tid			Not reported
		7 day			30
Preston 1984 ²⁰	Randomized trial U.S. Single center	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg po tid	Localized muscle spasm due to pain secondary to traumatic or inflammatory causes of less than 14 days	Spasm due to disease of the spinal cord, cerebral disease, psychological causes; no injectable analgesics, skeletal muscle relaxants, tranquilizers, sedatives, or anti- inflammatories within last 48 hours, pregnancy, <18 years except with parental consent, other significant co-morbid medical conditions, alcohol or drug abuse, glaucoma	Not reported
		B: Methocarbamol 1500 mg po qid			232
		C: Placebo			227
		7 days			

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
Fryda-Kaurimsky 1981 ¹³⁰	None reported 20	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Mean age (years): 54 vs. 50 Female gender: 6/20 (30%) overall Race not reported Underlying condition Low back syndrome: 50% vs. 60% Low back and cervical syndrome: 30% vs. 20% Cervical syndrome: 20% vs. 20% Severity (severe): 50% vs. 50% Duration of degenerative spinal disease (days): 102 vs. 110 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Pain: 0 (none) to 3 (severe) Tenderness: 0 (none) to 3 (severe) Muscle spasm: 0 (normal) to 2 (markedly increased) Abnormal posture: 1 (slight, correction possible but slightly painful) to 3 (very marked, correction not possible) Day-to-day activities: 0 (normal) to 3 (immobile) Patient's self-evaluation: 0 (no incapacity) to 3 (severe incapacity) Restriction of movement (centimeters or degrees, measured in various joints) (not abstracted here) Assessed at baseline, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 days
Hennies 1981 ¹³¹	1 30	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Mean age (years): 46 vs. 49 Female gender: 11/15 vs. 9/15 Race: Not reported Score for pain (mean): 2.3 vs. 2.2 Score for spasm (mean): 2.3 vs. 2.1	Pain: 0 (absent) to 3 (severe) Tension: Unspecified method Protective posture: Unspecified method Daily living activity: Unspecified method Limitation of lumbar mobility: Centimeters Lasegue test: Degrees Patient self-assessment: Unspecified method Evaluated at baseline, day 3, and day 7
Preston 1984 ²⁰	30 197	Cyclobenzaprine vs. methocarbamol vs. placebo Mean age (years): 42 vs. 40 vs. 41 Female gender: 59% vs. 63% vs. 52% Non-white: 13% vs. 8% vs. 10% Duration of spasm (days): 3.8 vs. 3.8 vs. 4.3 Severity of muscle spasm (moderate or severe): 100% vs. 100% vs. 100% Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Nine-point ordinal scale 0 (absent) to 8 (very severe) for following: Muscle spasm Local pain and tenderness Limitation of normal motion Interference with normal activities Baseline, interim visit, and at final visit (day 7)

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes
Fryda- Kaurimsky 1981 ¹³⁰	FAIR. Randomization, treatment allocation, and blinding techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Pain (improvement): 1.7 vs. 1.9 Tenderness (improvement): 1.8 vs. 1.8 Muscle spasm (improvement): 1.6 vs. 1.7 Day-to-day activities (improvement): 1.6 vs. 1.6 Patient's self-evaluation (improvement): 1.6 vs. 1.9 Combined scores for six variables pain, tenderness, spasm, abnormal posture, day-to-day activities, and self-evaluation (improvement): 8.5 vs. 9.1 (NS) Efficacy by physician evaluation (complete relief): 8/10 (80%) vs. 8/10 (80%)
Hennies 1981 ¹³¹	FAIR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Muscle tension (number improved): 9/11 vs. 12/15 (NS) Muscle tension (mean improvement in score): 1.5 vs. 1.2 Muscle pain (number improved): 13/14 vs. 11/15 (NS) Muscle pain (mean improvement in score): 1.7 vs. 1.1 Daily living activities (number improved): 13/14 vs. 14/15 (NS) Daily living activities (mean improvement in score): 1.7 vs. 1.4 Self-assessment (number improved): 13/14 vs. 12/15 (NS)
Preston 1984 ²⁰	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment techniques not described, high loss to follow-up and no intention-to-treat analysis; results excludes patients with initially mild scores from analysis.	Cyclobenzaprine vs. methocarbamol vs. placebo (study only reported results from first interim analysis and excluded patients with initially mild scores) Muscle spasm (absent or mild): 33% vs. 40% vs. 35% (NS for A vs. B) Local pain (absent or mild): 40% vs. 48% vs. 32% (p=0.05 for A vs. B) Limitation of motion (absent or mild): 35% vs. 49% vs. 34% (NS for A vs. B) Interference with daily activities (absent or mild): 41% vs. 48% vs. 32% (NS for A vs. B)

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Fryda- Kaurimsky 1981 ¹³⁰	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Any adverse effects: 2/10 vs. 5/10 Precordial discomfort: 1/10 vs. 0/10 Dry mouth: 1/10 vs. 1/10 Dizziness and fatigue: 1/10 vs. 5/10 Withdrawals: None	Not reported	
Hennies 1981 ¹³¹	Tizanidine vs. diazepam Any adverse event: 1/15 vs. 0/15 Withdrawals (overall): 1/15 (7%) vs. 0% Withdrawals (adverse events): 1/15 (7%) vs. 0% Somnolence: None reported Dizziness: None reported Weakness: None reported Dry mouth: None reported	Not reported	Most patients on both treatments had improved by day 7.
Preston 1984 ²⁰	Cyclobenzaprine vs. methocarbamol vs. placebo Any adverse event: 37/87 (42%) vs. 29/94 (31%) vs. 7/46 (15%) Severe adverse event: 14/47 (30%) vs. 7/34 (21%) vs. 0 CNS adverse event (including drowsiness, dizziness): 60/87 (58%) vs. 30/94 (31%) vs. 2/46 (4%) Dry mouth: 8/87 (9%) vs. 1/94 (1%) vs. 1/46 (2%) Withdrawal (overall): 12/87 (14%) vs. 12/94 (13%) vs. 6/46 (13%) Withdrawal (adverse events): 6/87 (7%) vs. 6/94 (6%) vs. 1/46 (2%)	Not reported	By end of trial, most patients (including placebo) had improved. Results only reported for interim (day 1-4) visit.

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened	
		Dose	Duration			Eligible	Enrolled
Rollings 1983 ¹²⁴	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg po qid	8 days	Outpatients between 19 and 65 with acute back strain (no neck involvement), moderate pain and local muscle spasm, tenderness and limited mobility, and <7 days duration	Cervical strain, patients involved in litigation, pregnant women, nursing mothers, women of childbearing potential not using contraceptives, known allergy or intolerance, patients requiring therapy other than bed rest or moist heat, patients requiring other medications for symptoms, known drug abuse, and other serious medical medications	Not reported	
	U.S. Single center	B: Carisoprodol 350 mg po qid				Not reported	78
Scheiner 1976 ⁵¹	Randomized trial	A: Chlorzoxazone 750 mg qid	8 days	Acute musculoskeletal pain and spasm from various injuries	Allergy to evaluated drugs, pregnancy, use of other muscle relaxants, analgesics, or sedatives within 48 hours, significant psychoses, and urinary retention or urinary tract infection	Not reported	
	U.S. Single center	B: Diazepam 5 mg qid				Not reported	53

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Withdrawals or lost to follow-up Analyzed	Population Characteristics	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
Rollings 1983 ¹²⁴	20 58	Cyclobenzaprine vs. carisoprodol Mean age (years): 43 vs. 41 Female gender: 10/28 (36%) vs. 17/30 (57%) Non-white: 13% vs. 11% Pain severity score: 4.07 vs. 3.89 Duration of symptoms: Not reported Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Pain severity: Verbal rating scale (VRS) 1 (none) to 5 (severe) and visual analogue scale (VAS) 0 (none) to 100 (worse) Muscle stiffness: VRS and VAS Activity impairment: VRS and VAS Sleep impairment: VRS and VAS Tension: VRS and VAS Evaluated on days 4 and 8
Scheiner 1976 ⁵¹	5 53	Mean age (years): 30.8 Female gender: 18/53 Non-white: Not reported Underlying condition not reported	Pain, spasm, tenderness, limitation of motion, interference with routine activities: All rated on 1 (absent) to 5 (severe) scale Global evaluation: 4 point scale (excellent, good, fair, poor) Assessed at baseline and days 2, 4, and 8

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes
Rollings 1983 ¹²⁴	FAIR: High loss to follow-up and no intention-to-treat analysis.	<p>Cyclobenzaprine vs. carisoprodol (difference in scores from baseline)</p> <p>Pain (VRS): 1.6 vs. 1.9 (NS)</p> <p>Muscle stiffness (VRS): 1.5 vs. 1.6 (NS)</p> <p>Activity impairment (VRS): 1.6 vs. 1.7 (NS)</p> <p>Sleep impairment (VRS): 1.3 vs. 1.7 (NS)</p> <p>Tension (VRS): 1.1 vs. 1.0 (NS)</p> <p>Relief (VRS): 3.2 vs. 3.3 (NS)</p> <p>No significant differences in physician ratings for the above, or in assessment of overall improvement</p>
Scheiner 1976 ⁵¹	FAIR: Randomization, allocation concealment, and blinding techniques not reported.	<p>Chlorzoxazone vs. diazepam</p> <p>Pain (mean reduction in score): 2.37 vs. 1.67 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Spasm (mean reduction in score): 2.58 vs. 2.09 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Tenderness (mean reduction in score): 2.04 vs. 1.70 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Limitation of motion (mean reduction in score): 2.59 vs. 1.88 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Interference with routine activities (mean reduction in score): 1.87 vs. 1.50 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Global evaluation good or excellent (by investigator): 24/26 vs. 11/27 (p<0.05)</p>

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Rollings 1983 ¹²⁴	Cyclobenzaprine vs. carisoprodol Any adverse event: 24/37 (65%) vs. 24/39 (62%) Drowsiness: 15/37 (40%) vs. 16/39 (41)% Dizzy: 3/37 (8%) vs. 10/39 (26%) Dry mouth: 14/37 (38%) vs. 4/39 (10%) (p<0.05) Headache: 1/37 (3%) vs. 3/39 (8%) Paresthesia: 0 vs. 3/39 (8%) Constipation: 3/37 (8%) vs. 1/39 (3%) Withdrawal (overall): 9/37 (24%) vs. 11/39 (28%) Withdrawal (due to adverse events): 3/37 (8%) vs 3/39 (8%)	Authors employed by A.H. Robins Company. Not clear if data held by funder.	
Scheiner 1976 ⁵¹	Chlorzoxazone vs. diazepam Withdrawal (adverse events): None reported Any adverse event: 7/26 vs. 22/27 Drowsiness: 7/26 vs. 22/27 Dizziness: 0/26 vs. 12/27 Ataxia: 0/26 vs. 2/27 Dry mouth: 1/26 vs. 5/27 Gastrointestinal upset: 0/26 vs. 1/27 Blurred vision: 0/26 vs. 3/27 Weakness: 0/26 vs. 1/27	Not reported	

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Screened Eligible Enrolled
Scheiner 1978 (1) ¹²⁸	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 30-40 mg/day	Moderate to severe neck or low back muscle spasm of local origin and recent (<30 days) onset	Other serious medical or psychiatric conditions, spasticity of neurologic origin, pregnant patients, abnormal lab values, arthritic conditions	Not reported
		B: Diazepam 15-20 mg/day			Not reported
	U.S. Single center	C: Placebo			96
		14 days			
Scheiner 1978 (2) ¹²⁸	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 30-40 mg/day	Moderate to severe neck or low back muscle spasm of local origin and recent (<30 days) onset	Other serious medical or psychiatric conditions, spasticity of neurologic origin, pregnant patients, abnormal lab values, arthritic conditions	Not reported
		B: Diazepam 15-20 mg/day			Not reported
	U.S. Single center	C: Placebo			75
		14 days			

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Withdrawals or lost to follow- up Analyzed	Population Characteristics	Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
Scheiner 1978 (1) ¹²⁸	18 96	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Mean age (years): 33 vs. 38 vs. 36 Female gender: 10/34 vs. 12/32 vs. 12/30 Non-white: Not reported Duration <7 days: 34/34 vs. 31/32 vs. 26/30 Severity (severe): 6/34 vs. 8/32 vs. 5/30 Location back: 16/34 vs. 15/32 vs. 14/30 Location neck: 18/34 vs. 17/32 vs. 16/30 Posttraumatic: 15/34 vs. 9/32 vs. 13/30 Strain: 13/34 vs. 11/32 vs. 8/30 Other: 6/34 vs. 12/32 vs. 9/30 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Muscle spasm (consistency), local pain, tenderness, limitation of motion, and limitation of activities of daily living: All assessed using 1 (absent) to 5 (severe) scale Global evaluation: 5 point scale (worse to marked improvement) Assessed at baseline, day 7, and day 14
Scheiner 1978 (2) ¹²⁸	10 69	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Mean age (years): 35 vs. 32 vs. 34 Female gender: 6/24 vs. 6/21 vs. 15/24 Non-white: Not reported Duration <7 days: 17/24 vs. 17/21 vs. 13/24 Severity (severe): 1/24 vs. 1/21 vs. 1/24 Location back: 13/24 vs. 10/21 vs. 13/24 Location neck: 11/24 vs. 11/21 vs. 11/24 Posttraumatic: 18/24 vs. 13/21 vs. 14/24 Strain: 5/24 vs. 6/21 vs. 5/24 Other: 1/24 vs. 2/21 vs. 5/24 Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Muscle spasm (consistency), local pain, tenderness, limitation of motion, and limitation of activities of daily living: All assessed using 1 (absent) to 5 (severe) scale Global evaluation: 5 point scale (worse to marked improvement) Range of motion: Goniometry (results not abstracted) Assessed at baseline, day 7, day 10, and day 14

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes
Scheiner 1978 (1) ¹²⁸	FAIR: Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not reported; high loss to follow-up in cyclobenzaprine group (12/34).	<p>Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Mean improvement in score at weeks 1 and 2 Muscle spasm: 1.4 vs. 0.9 vs. 0.5 and 2.5 vs. 1.9 vs. 1.1 Local pain: 1.3 vs. 0.9 vs. 0.4 and 2.4 vs. 1.8 vs. 1.2 Tenderness: 1.4 vs. 1.1 vs. 0.5 and 2.6 vs. 1.8 vs. 1.1 Limitation of motion: 1.5 vs. 1.0 vs. 0.5 and 2.5 vs. 1.8 vs. 0.9 Limitation of activities of daily living: 1.4 vs. 1.0 vs. 0.4 and 2.5 vs. 1.9 vs. 1.0 Differences significant for cyclobenzaprine and diazepam vs. placebo, not significant for cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam except for tenderness on palpation at week 2 ($p<0.05$), and limitation of motion at weeks 1 and 2 ($p<0.01$)</p> <p>Global evaluation (marked or moderate improvement): 29/34 vs. 28/32 vs. 17/30 Global evaluation (marked improvement): 25/34 vs. 17/32 vs. 4/30 ($p<0.01$ for cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam or placebo)</p>
Scheiner 1978 (2) ¹²⁸	FAIR: Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not reported.	<p>Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Mean improvement in score at weeks 1 and 2 Muscle spasm: 1.9 vs. 1.5 vs. 0.3 and 2.7 vs. 2.2 vs. 0.5 Local pain: 1.8 vs. 1.3 vs. 0.2 and 2.7 vs. 2.1 vs. 0.4 Tenderness: 2.0 vs. 1.4 vs. 0.2 and 2.7 vs. 2.1 vs. 0.4 Limitation of motion: 2.0 vs. 1.5 vs. 0.2 and 2.8 vs. 2.3 vs. 0.4 Limitation of activities of daily living: 2.0 vs. 1.5 vs. 0.2 and 2.8 vs. 2.2 vs. 0.4 Differences significant ($p<0.01$) for cyclobenzaprine and diazepam vs. placebo, and significant ($p<0.05$) for cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam except NS for muscle spasm and limitation of motion at week 1</p> <p>Global evaluation (marked or moderate improvement): 24/24 vs. 18/21 vs. 1/24 Global evaluation (marked improvement): 18/24 vs. 6/21 vs. 1/24 ($p<0.01$ for cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam or placebo)</p>

Evidence Table 5. Head-to-head trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal condition

Author Year	Adverse events	Funding Source and Role	Other comments
Scheiner 1978 (1) ¹²⁸	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 12/34 (35%) vs. 3/32 (9%) vs. 3/30 (10%) Withdrawals (adverse events): None reported Drowsiness: 8/34 vs. 9/32 vs. 3/30 Dry mouth: 10/34 vs. 2/32 vs. 0/30 Dizziness: 3/34 vs. 9/32 vs. 0/30 Ataxia: 0/34 vs. 3/32 vs. 0/30 Nausea: 0/34 vs. 0/32 vs. 1/30 Any side effect: 11/34 (32%) vs. 9/32 (28%) vs. 3/30 (10%)	Editorial assistance provided by Merck, funding source otherwise not clear	
Scheiner 1978 (2) ¹²⁸	Cyclobenzaprine vs. diazepam vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 2/26 (8%) vs. 5/24 (21%) vs. 3/25 (12%) Withdrawals (adverse events): None reported Drowsiness: 20/24 vs. 14/21 vs. 1/24 Dry mouth: 11/24 vs. 3/21 vs. 1/24 Dizziness: 4/24 vs. 11/21 vs. 1/24 Ataxia: 0/24 vs. 2/21 vs. 0/24 Nausea: None reported Any side effect: 12/24 (50%) vs. 14/21 (67%) vs. 1/24 (4%)	Editorial assistance provided by Merck, funding source otherwise not clear	

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Aiken 1978b ¹⁴²	Randomized trial United States Single center	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg qD (range 20-60 mg qD)	Outpatients with moderate to severe skeletal muscle spasm associated with traumatic strains of the neck and low back	50	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Female gender: 12/25 vs. 10/25 Age (>45 years): 3/25 vs. 3/25 Race not reported	Muscle spasm, limitation of activities of daily living, pain, tenderness: 1 (absent) to 4 (severe) Overall response: worse to excellent Assessed at day 3 or 4, 1 week, and 2 weeks
		B: Placebo 2 weeks intervention		44		
Baratta 1976 ¹³⁸	Randomized trial United States Single center	A: Carisoprodol 350 mg QID	Patients with low back syndrome	105	Average age: A=38, B=36, C=37 Female gender: 18% vs. 31% vs 21% Non-white:Race: 9% vs. 22% vs. 10%	Functional measurements: flexion, extension, rotation, etc. Pain symptoms: active and passive Other symptoms: discomfort, stiffness and anxiety Sleep patterns: early and middle insomnia and total hours of sleep *All assessed on 4 point scale
		B: Propoxyphene 65 mg QID C: Placebo 14 days		94		
						Global improvement: rated by investigator using 3-point scale ("satisfactory", "mild", or "no relief") Assessments completed at baseline and 2x/week

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Aiken 1978b ¹⁴²	FAIR. Allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Mean scores at 2 weeks Spasm: 1.6 vs. 2.2 (p<0.01) Limitation of motion: 1.4 vs. 2.0 (p<0.01) Limitation of activities of daily living: 1.7 vs. 2.5 (p<0.01) Pain and tenderness: 1.9 vs. 2.5 (p<0.05) Global evaluation (excellent or good): 19/22 vs. 3/22 Global evaluation (excellent): 9/22 vs. 1/22	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Withdrawals (all): 3/25 vs. 3/25 Withdrawals (adverse events): 1/25 vs. 0/25 Any adverse event: 24/25 vs. 12/25 Drowsiness: 21/25 vs. 3/25 Dizziness: 9/25 vs. 6/25 Weakness: 4/25 vs. 3/25 GI upset: 3/25 vs. 1/25 Sweating: 3/25 vs. 0/25 Dry mouth: 1/25 vs. 0/25
Baratta 1976 ¹³⁸	FAIR. Allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Results only for carisoprodol vs. placebo (p<0.01 unless noted) Flexion: 12.3 vs. 5.7 Back extension: 1.2 vs. -0.2 Passive sit-up: 44.4 vs. 13.9 Knee flex on abdomen: 39.3 vs. 6.6 Side bend to knee joint: 1.8 vs. 0.7 Squat off heels: 3.9 vs. 1.4 Stiffness relief: 1.0 vs. 0.1 Discomfort relief: 0.8 vs. -0.1 Pain symptoms: no significant differences Sleep patterns: 1.0 vs. 0.2 (p=0.01) for falling asleep; 1.3 vs. 0.8 (p<0.02) in reducing number of awakenings Global improvement (satisfactory): 19/33(58%) vs. 4/29(14%) (p<0.01)	No adverse reactions were recorded for any of the patients in the study

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Baratta 1982 ¹⁴²	Randomized	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10mg TID	Moderate-severe degree of muscle spasm for not longer than 30 days.	120	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Mean age (years): 35 vs. 38 Female gender: 24/58 vs. 24.59 Race not reported	Muscle spasm Local pain Tenderness on palpitation Limitation of motion Limitation of activities of daily living *All recorded using 5-point rating scale (1=absent to 5=severe)
	United States	B: Placebo		117		
	# of centers not reported	10 days or until patient became asymptomatic			118 acute musculoskeletal strain 2 post-traumatic origin Moderate-severe spasticity Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	Assessment #1 completed 2-3 hours post-first dose of test drug; #2 within days 2-4; #3 within days 5-7; #4 within days 8-12
Basmajian 1989 ¹⁴⁴	Randomized	A: Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg bid	Acute musculoskeletal pain with associated spasm of the neck or low back	205 enrolled for all arms	Age, gender, race not reported Clinical conditions not reported	Pain, spasm, tenderness, range of motion, activities of daily living: methods of assessment not reported
	Canada	B: Placebo		175 analyzed		
	18 centers	(Diflunisal and Cyclobenzaprine + diflunisal arms excluded) 7-10 days		88 in cyclobenzaprine or placebo arms		

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Baratta 1982 ¹⁴²	FAIR. Allocation concealment method not reported.	Flexeril vs. Placebo Muscle spasm mean decrease (mean score difference) Days 2-4: -0.7 vs. -0.2 (p<0.01) Days 5-7: -1.4 vs. -0.8 (p<0.01) Days 8-12: -1.9 vs. -1.2 (p<0.01) Local pain mean decrease (mean score difference) Days 2-4: -1.1 vs. -0.6 (p<0.01) Days 5-7: -1.6 vs. -1.0 (p<0.01) Days 8-12: -2.0 vs. -1.5 (p<0.01)	Withdrawal (due to adverse events): 0 Any adverse event: 25/58(43%) vs. 17/59(29%) <u>Frequent adverse events</u> A: n=58; B: n=59 Dizziness: 36% vs. 15% (p<0.01) Drowsiness: 31% vs. 10% (p<0.01) Nausea: 12% vs. 3% (NS) Dry mouth: 10% vs. 5% (NS) Sweating: 3% vs. 0 (NS) GI upset: 2% vs. 3% (NS) Fatigue: 2% vs. 0 (NS) Weakness: 2% vs. 2% (NS) Epigastric distress: 0 vs. 2% (NS)
Basmajian 1989 ¹⁴⁴	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described. Intention-to-treat analysis not utilized and post-randomization exclusions.	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Global ratings 'moderate or marked improvement' at day 10: 37/44 (84%) vs. 30/41 (73%) (p=0.29) Also no differences between global ratings at days 4 or 7	Not reported

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Bennett 1988 ¹⁴⁵	Randomized	A: Cyclobenzaprine: 10 mg qpm; titrated to a maximum dose of 40 mg/day	Musculoskeletal pain of at least three months' duration; presence of at least 7 tender points; increased shoulder/neck tension; morning fatigue secondary to sleep disturbance; am stiffness/aching accentuation	120	97% female Mean age of 49 Race not reported	Patient symptoms: weekly assessment of local pain, sleep quality, am stiffness, and fatigue using a visual analog scale (1-10)
	United States			120	44% primary fibrositis 56% fibrositis associated with trauma or arthritis	Tender point analysis: rated using 5-point scale (1=absent; 5=severe) at weeks 1, 2, 4, 8 and 12
	Multi-center (2) Outpatient rheumatology clinics	B: Placebo 12 weeks			Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	Muscle tightness/musculoskeletal pain: rated using 5-point scale (1=absent; 5=severe) at weeks 1, 2, 4, 8 and 12 Overall response to therapy: assessed by physician
Bercl 1977 ¹⁴⁶	Randomized	A: Cyclobenzaprine, 20· 40 mg (mean dose not reported)	Cervical or lumbosacral osteoarthritis (confirmed by x-ray)	54	Mean age=54.4 56% female Race not reported	Muscle spasm duration (absent, mild, moderate, moderately severe, or severe)
	United States			54	31 posterior neck spasm 23 lower back spasm Moderate-severe muscle spasticity	Global evaluation of therapeutic response (markedly, moderately, slightly)
	Single Center	B: Placebo 2 weeks	Moderate-severe muscle spasm for 30 days or longer		Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	Ratings completed before and after treatment

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Bennett 1988 ¹⁴⁵	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described. Intention-to-treat analysis utilized.	Cyclobenzaprine (A) vs. placebo (B) Patient symptoms: significant improvements in pain severity (A>B; p<0.02) and sleep quality (A>B; p<0.02) at weeks 2-12; no between-groups differentiation for morning stiffness; improvement in fatigue at weeks 2 and 4 (A>B; p<0.02) Tender point analysis: significant reduction in number and severity of tender points at week 2 and 4 (A>B; p<0.03) Muscle tightness/musculoskeletal pain: significant global pain improvement at weeks 2 and 4 (A>B; p<0.05) Overall response to therapy (n=117): A>B; p<0.04	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 35% vs. 60% Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 8% vs. 5% Any adverse event: 89% vs. 64% (p=0.002) Frequent adverse events (n=62 vs. 58): dry mouth (57 vs. 17); drowsiness (34 vs. 17); constipation (8 vs. 2); dizziness (7 vs. 5); palpitation (7 vs. 4); tachycardia (5 vs. 4); fatigue (5 vs. 2); depression (5 vs. 2); headache (3 vs. 9); nausea (2 vs. 7); generalized pain (2 vs. 4)
Bercel 1977 ¹⁴⁶	FAIR. Randomization technique not reported; treatment allocation concealment techniques not reported	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Muscle spasm duration improvement Week 1: 81% vs. 41% (significance not reported) Week 2: 77% vs. 41% (significance not reported)	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): none <u>Frequent adverse events:</u> Cyclobenzaprine (n=27) vs. Placebo (n=27) Drowsiness: 9(33%) vs. 5(19%) Dry mouth: 1(4%) vs. 4(15%) Dizziness: 3(11%) vs. 0 Nausea: 1(4%) vs. 0 Ataxia/weakness: 1(4%) vs. 1(4%)

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment	
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics		
Berry 1988a ¹⁶¹	Randomized	A: Tizanidine, 4 mg TID + ibuprofen, 400 mg TID	Patients with low back pain of at least moderate severity, of recent onset, with painful limitation of movement of the lumbar spine; aged 18-65	105	Tizanidine vs. placebo Mean age (years): 43 vs. 42 Female gender: 47% vs. 43% Race: not reported	Limitation of movement: 4-point scale (severely, moderately, mildly restricted, not restricted) Sciatica: 4-point scale (absent, mild, moderate, severe) Pain: 4-point scale (none, mild, moderate, severe) Subjective assessments: overall helpfulness and whether patient was better or worse were rated by unspecified methods	
	United Kingdom	B: Placebo + ibuprofen, 400 mg TID		94			Functional disability and underlying severity: not reported
	Multicenter (7)	7 days					Diagnostic etiologies: not reported
						Assessments completed at baseline and days 3 and 7	
Berry 1988b ¹⁶⁰	Randomized	A: Tizanidine, 4 mg tid B: Placebo	Patients aged 18- 70 years with acute low-back pain of at least moderate severity, of recent onset, with or without sciatica, together with painful limitation of movement of the lumbar spine	112	Tizanidine vs. placebo Mean age (years): 44 vs. 38 Female gender: 49% vs. 49% Race: not reported	Restriction of movement: 4-point scale (severely, moderately, mildly restricted, not restricted) Sciatica: 4-point scale (absent, mild, moderate, severe) Pain: 4-point scale (none, mild, moderate, severe) on movement, at rest and at night Subjective assessments: overall helpfulness (no help, some help or very helpful) and rating of patient's condition compared to baseline (much better, better, same, worse, much worse)	
	United Kingdom	7 days		96			Functional disability and mean severity: not reported Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported
	Multicenter (20)						
						Assessments completed at baseline and days 3 and 7	

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Berry 1988a ¹⁶¹	POOR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described, intention-to-treat analysis not performed.	Tizanidine + ibuprofen (A) vs. placebo + ibuprofen (B) Pain at night (percent with moderate-severe severity): 18% vs. 37% (p=0.025) Pain at rest: no treatment differences Pain on movement (mean changes in diary visual analogue score assessment): 23 vs. 19 (p=0.029) Restriction of movement: no significant differences between groups Sciatica (marked improvement): A>B (p=0.002) at Day 3 of patients with moderate to severe pain at baseline Helpfulness of tablets (helpful): 88% vs. 69% (p=0.05) at day 3; between group difference not significant at day 7 Overall improvement: No significant between group differences reported	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 6 Frequent adverse events (n=51) Central nervous system: A=17(33%), B=5(9%); p=0.025 Gastro-intestinal: A=3(6%), B=11(20%); p=0.002 Types of CNS adverse events in Group A: Drowsiness(n=10), Dry mouth(n=3), Tiredness(n=2), Light-headedness(n=2), Sedation(n=1), Vertigo(n=1)
Berry 1988b ¹⁶⁰	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. placebo Pain at night: no significant between group differences on patients' daily visual analogue scale assessments or four-point scale assessments Pain at rest: no significant between group differences shown in patients' diary visual analogue scale assessments Restriction of movement: no significant between group differences patients' daily visual analogue scale assessments or four-point scale assessments Sciatica: no significant between group differences Helpfulness of tablets: no significant between group differences	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): A=5/59(8%), B=1/54(2%) Overall incidence: A=24(41%), B=11(21%) Frequent adverse events Drowsiness and other central nervous system side-effects 19/59 (32%) (22% drowsiness) vs. 5/53(9%); p=0.003 Gastro-intestinal side-effects: B>A (p=0.018)

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Bianchi 1978 ¹⁴⁷	Randomized	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tid	At least moderately severe acute muscle spasm of local origin	48	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Female gender: 8/24 vs. 14/24 Mean age (years): 47 vs. 45 Race: not reported	Muscle consistency, spontaneous local pain, tenderness, limitation of motion, limitation of activities of daily living, global evaluation: 1 (absent) to 5 (severe)
	U.S. Single center	B: Placebo 14 days		35		
Borenstein 2003 (1) ⁴⁷	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg po tid	Outpatients >18 years with acute (<14 days), moderate or moderately severe painful muscle spasm of the lumbar and/or cervical region	737	Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg po tid vs. 10 mg po tid vs. placebo Mean age (years): 42 vs. 42 vs. 42 Female gender: 57% vs. 57% vs. 59% Race (non-white): 14% vs. 12% vs. 14%	Patient rated global change: 0 (worsening) to 4 (marked improvement) scale Patient rated medication helpfulness: 0 (poor) to 4 (excellent) scale Patient rated relief from starting backache: 0 (no relief) to 4 (complete relief) scale Physician rating of muscle spasm: 0 (no hardness) to 4 (severe, boardlike hardness)
	U.S. Multicenter	B: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg po tid C: Placebo 7 days		730		

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Bianchi 1978 ¹⁴⁷	FAIR. Blinding, allocation concealment techniques not reported.	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Mean scores at day 7 and day 14 Muscle consistency: 1.3 vs. 2.2 (p<0.01); 1.0 vs. 1.3 (NS) Pain: 1.3 vs. 1.9 (p<0.05); 1.0 vs. 1.3 (NS) Tenderness: 1.5 vs. 2.3 (p<0.01) and 1.0 vs. 1.3 (NS) Limitation of motion: 1.5 vs. 2.3 (p<0.01); 1.0 vs. 1.3 (NS) Limitation of activities daily limitation: 1.4 vs. 2.0 (p<0.05); 1.0 vs. 1.2 (NS) Global evaluation (complete or satisfactory relief): 20/22 vs. 14/20 (p<0.01); 20/20 vs. 15/15 (NS) Global evaluation (complete relief): 17/22 vs. 6/20; 19/20 vs. 11/15	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Any: 10/24 vs. 5/24 Withdrawals (overall): 4/24 vs. 9/24 Withdrawals (adverse events): None Drowsiness: 7/24 vs. 2/24 Dizziness: 1/24 vs. 1/24 Dry mouth: 2/24 vs. 0/24 Gastric pain: 0/24 vs. 1/24
Borenstein 2003 (1) ⁴⁷	FAIR. Not clear if allocation concealment and randomization techniques adequate (appears to be consecutive numbers).	Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg tid vs. 10 mg tid vs. placebo (results at end of treatment, 7 days) Global change: 2.88 vs. 2.82 vs. 2.47 (both active treatments p<0.001 compared to placebo) Medication helpfulness: 2.09 vs. 2.13 vs. 1.65 (both active treatments p<0.01 compared to placebo) Relief from starting backache: 2.37 vs. 2.38 vs. 2.00 (both active treatments p<0.03 vs. placebo) Withdrawals due to ineffectiveness: 2% (5/242) vs. 2% (5/249) vs. 4% (9/246)	Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg tid vs. 10 mg tid vs. placebo (pooled with results of another trial conducted by same authors) Somnolence: 29% vs. 38% vs. 10% Dry mouth: 21% vs. 32% vs. 7% Headache: 5% vs. 5% vs. 8% Asthenia/fatigue: 6% vs. 6% vs. 3% Nausea: 3% vs. 2% vs. 4% Dizziness: 3% vs. 4% vs. 2% >1 adverse event: 55% vs. 62% vs. 35% Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg tid vs. 10 mg tid vs. placebo (non-pooled) Withdrawals: 9% (22/242) vs. 14% (34/249) vs. 9% (221/246) Withdrawals due to adverse events: 5% (12/242) vs. 8% (20/249) vs. 2% (6/246)

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Borenstein 2003 (2) ⁴⁷	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg po tid	Outpatients >18 years with acute (<7 days), moderate or moderately severe painful muscle spasm of the lumbar and/or cervical region	668	Cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg po tid vs. 5 mg po tid vs. placebo Mean age (years): 44 vs. 43 vs. 42 Female gender: 60% vs. 55% vs. 56% Race (non-white): 14% vs. 9% vs. 10% Baseline severity and duration: Not reported Lumbar pain: 55% vs. 64% vs. 62% Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Patient rated global change: 0 (worsening) to 4 (marked improvement) scale Patient rated medication helpfulness: 0 (poor) to 4 (excellent) scale Patient rated relief from starting backache: 0 (no relief) to 4 (complete relief) scale Physician rating of muscle spasm: 0 (no hardness) to 4 (severe, boardlike hardness)
	U.S.	B: Cyclobenzaprine 5 mg po tid		659		
	Multicenter	C: Placebo 7 days				

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Borenstein 2003 (2) ⁴⁷	FAIR. Not clear if allocation concealment and randomization techniques adequate (appears to be consecutive numbers).	Cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg tid vs. 5 mg tid vs. placebo (results at end of treatment, 7 days) Global change: 2.63 vs. 2.82 vs. 2.41 (p<0.03 for 5 mg tid vs. placebo) Medication helpfulness: 1.72 vs. 2.00 vs. 1.50 (p<0.03 for 5 mg tid vs. placebo) Relief from starting backache: 2.03 vs. 2.24 vs. 1.72 (p<0.03 for 5 mg tid vs. placebo) Withdrawals due to ineffectiveness: 4% (10/223) vs. 1% (2/222) vs. 4% (10/223)	Cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg tid vs. 5 mg tid vs. placebo (pooled with results of another trial conducted by same authors) Somnolence: 20% vs. 29% vs. 10% Dry mouth: 14% vs. 21% vs. 7% Headache: 7% vs. 5% vs. 8% Asthenia/fatigue: 4% vs. 6% vs. 3% Nausea: 4% vs. 3% vs. 4% Dizziness: 3% vs. 3% vs. 2% >1 adverse event: 44% vs. 55% vs. 35% Cyclobenzaprine 2.5 mg tid vs. 5 mg tid vs. placebo (non-pooled) Withdrawals: 9% (20/223) vs. 7% (15/222) vs. 9% (21/223) Withdrawals due to adverse events: 2% (5/223) vs. 4% (9/222) vs. 2% (4/223)

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Borenstein 1990 ¹⁴⁸	Randomized	A=Naprosyn; 500 mg/day initially then	Patients with mild- moderate acute low back pain (duration of 10 days or less), between the ages of 18 and 60.	40	Naprosyn vs. naprosyn + cyclobenzaprine	Functional Capacity: 0=usual activities performed without discomfort or difficulty to 3=usual activities could not be performed-scale completed daily by patient Muscle Spasm:: 0=none to 3=severe Tenderness to palpitation: 0=no pain to 3=withdraws Pain: Numerical scale: 0-20; also 0 (no pain) to 3 (severe pain) scale" - both scales completed daily Lumbosacral spine range of motion; straight-leg raising test; Schober's test; degree of difficulty in arising from a supine position
	Open-label	250 mg q 6 hrs		40		
	# centers not reported	B=Naprosyn + cyclobenzaprine 10 mg po q 8 hrs			Acute mild-moderate low back pain Mean duration of pain before treatment (days): 2.5/3 Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	Assessments completed at initial evaluation and at three follow-up visits (days 3, 7 and 14) Overall Efficacy: 0=poor to 4=excellent completed at final assessment by patient Overall remaining limitation of function: 0=none to 4=incapacitating
		14 days				

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Borenstein 1990 ¹⁴⁸	POOR. Randomization, allocation concealment not described. Open-label study.	<p>Naprosyn vs. naprosyn + cyclobenzaprine</p> <p>Functional Capacity (cumulative score for intervention): 15 vs. 9 (NS)</p> <p>Muscle Spasm: 3 vs. 2 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Tenderness: 3 vs. 2.5 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Days to resolution of pain: No significant difference between groups in Patient rating (12.5 vs. 8.5) or Physician Rating (14 vs. 7)</p> <p>No significant difference between groups in Days to maximum anterior flexion/extension (14 vs. 7) or Days to sit without pain (7 vs. 5)</p> <p>Schober's test range (cm): 2.0-7.0 vs. 4.5-6.0 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Other assessment results not reported</p>	<p>Naprosyn (n=20) vs. naprosyn + cyclobenzaprine (n=20)</p> <p>Withdrawals not reported</p> <p>Any adverse event: 4/20 vs. 12/20 (p<0.05)</p> <p>Drowsiness: 0 vs. 3/20</p> <p>Dyspepsia: 1/20 vs. 2/20</p> <p>Nervousness: 0/20 vs. 2/20</p> <p>Others (reported by 1 patient each): abdominal pain, constipation, headaches, dizziness, diarrhea, dyspepsia/drowsiness, dyspepsia/diarrhea, dispepsia/dizziness</p>

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Carette 1994 ¹⁴⁹	Randomized Canada Multicenter (11)	A: Amitriptyline 10mg/day week 1, 25 mg/day weeks 2- 12, 50 mg/day for last 12 weeks B: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg/day week 1, 20mg/day weeks 2- 12, 10 mg qam and 20mg qpm for last 12 weeks C: Placebo 6 months	18 years of age or older; American College of Rheumatology (1990) criteria; Score equal to or greater than 4 on at least one of two visual analog scales measuring pain and global assessment of symptoms; normal lab results	208 186	Amitriptyline vs. cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Mean age (years): 44.1 vs. 43.4 vs 47.1 Female gender: 92.9 vs. 95.1 vs. 92.9 Race not reported Fibromyalgia Duration of fibromyalgia (months): 60 vs. 36 vs. 60 months Patient global evaluation: 70.0 vs. 69.6 vs. 72.6	Visual analog assessments: Pain(0=none; 10=severe); Fatigue(0=none; 10=severe fatigue); Sleep(0=no difficulty; 10=extreme difficulty); Feeling on awakening(0=feeling find and refreshed; 10=feeling exhausted); Morning stiffness(0=none; 10=very severe); Global assessment of fibromyalgia (0=not troublesome at all; 10=extremely troublesome) McGill Pain Questionnaire Functional disability: Sickness Impact Profile (SIP); Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) Psychological status: Arthritis Impact Measurement Scales (AIMS); MMPI Fibromyalgia point tenderness: 9-kg dolorimeter; global assessment of fibromyalgia using 10-cm visual analog scale (0=doing extremely well; 10=doing extremely poorly)
Casale 1988 ¹⁵⁸	Randomized Italy Single center	A: Dantrolene sodium 25 mg/day B: Placebo 4 days	Patients suffering from chronic low back pain in the acute phase	20 20	Dantrolene (n=10) vs. placebo (n=10) Mean age (years): 47 vs. 47 Female gender: 30% vs. 20% Race not reported Illness duration (days): 12.4 vs. 14.7 Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	Muscle spasm: measured by means of manual semiotic maneuvers Pain behavior: measured by Scott and Huskinsson's visual analog scale (VAS) Muscle force: measured at knee and hip

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Carette 1994 ¹⁴⁹	FAIR. Adequate method of randomization (table of random numbers) in blocks of 5; allocation concealment not described.	Amitriptyline vs. placebo results only One-month improvement: 21% vs. 0% (p=0.002) Six-month improvement: 36% vs. 19% (p=0.08) Visual analog scale scores: Significant improvement for each variable (no data provided) McGill Pain Questionnaire: No significant difference except pain rating index at month 1 (no data) for cyclobenzaprine Functional disability (SIP, HAQ): No significant differences except SIP physical dimension score at month 3 (no data) for cyclobenzaprine Psychological status (AIMS, MMPI): No significant AIMS scores differences	Amitriptyline vs. cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 14/82 vs. 24/78 vs. 14/40 Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 5/82 vs. 11/78 vs. 2/40 Any adverse events: 95% vs. 98% vs. 62% Frequent adverse events: somnolence (4 vs. 3 vs. 1); dizziness (0 vs. 5 vs. 1); abdominal pain (1 vs. 3 vs. 0); rash (1 vs. 1 vs. 0); headache (0 vs. 1 vs. 0); weight gain (1 vs. 0 vs. 0)
Casale 1988 ¹⁵⁸	FAIR. Inadequate description of randomization, allocation concealment, and blinding techniques.	Dantrolene vs. placebo Muscle spasm (improvement): 85% vs. 10% by day 3 (p<0.001) Pain behavior (improvement): 90% at 3 days and 100% at 4 days vs. 40% (p<0.001; VAS pain measurement decrease in 50% vs. 8.6% (p<0.001) Muscle force: extension of the knee improvement in 77% vs. 8% (p<0.01)	Indication that patients did not report any weakness. No other information provided

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Cullen 1976 ¹³⁹	Randomized	A: Carisoprodol 350 mg qid	Patients with acute, traumatic conditions affecting the cervical, thoracic and lumbar regions of the back	65	Carisoprodol vs. placebo Mean age (years): 41 vs. 37 Female gender: 12/32 vs. 11/33 Non-white: 0/32 vs. 1/33	Muscle pain: method not reported Muscle spasm: method not reported Limitation of motion: method not reported Patient improvement: rated on 4-point scale (none to severe) Global improvement: rated on 6-point scale (complete relief to worsened considerably)
	United States	B: Placebo		63		
	Single center	10 days			Primary diagnoses: Lumbosacral, cervical, sacroiliac, or thoracic sprain	Assessments completed pretrial and on days 5 and 10
Dapas 1985 ¹⁵⁷	Randomized	A: Baclofen, 30-80 mg/day	Paravertebral muscle spasm and functional disability of less than 2 weeks' duration and at least moderate severity	200	Baclofen vs. placebo Mean age: 42 Female gender: 48% vs. 56% Race: Not reported Gender:	Efficacy variables included: 1) Lumbar pain; 2) Tenderness; 3) Paravertebral muscle spasm; 4) Interference with daily activity; 5) Global; 6) Physician's opinion; 7) Patient's opinion; 8) Active straight leg raising (degrees); 9) Forward flexion (inches)
	United States	B: Placebo		178		
	Multicenter	14 days			Pain severity Moderate: 77/200(39%) Severe or extreme: 123/200(61%) Prior muscle relaxant use not reported	Assessment methods were not reported for any efficacy variables Assessments were completed at baseline and on two additional occasions during 14-day treatment period

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Cullen 1976 ¹³⁹	FAIR. Allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Carisoprodol (A) vs. placebo (B) Muscle pain (average) at Day 5: 2.1 vs. 2.7, p<0.01 At Day 10: 1.3 vs. 2.0, p<0.01 Muscle spasm (average) at Day 5: 1.5 vs. 2.2, p<0.01 At Day 10: 1.2 vs. 1.7, p<0.01 Limitation of motion (average) at Day 5: 1.6 vs. 2.4, p<0.01 At Day 10: 1.1 vs. 1.8, p<0.01 A=1.1, B=1.8 (p<0.01) Global improvement (complete remission): 72% vs. 36% (p<0.01)	Carisoprodol (A, n=32) vs. placebo (B, n=33) Withdrawals (due to adverse events): A=1(dizziness), B=2(generalized giant hives, subarachnoid hemorrhage) Frequent adverse events Drowsiness: A=4, B=1 Dizziness: A=6, B=1
Dapas 1985 ¹⁵⁷	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	In patients with 'severe' initial pain: A>B, (p<0.05) for all efficacy variables at Visit 2, except paravertebral muscle spasm and forward flexion; and for all efficacy variables at Visit 3 In patients with 'moderate' initial pain: A>B, (p<0.05) for 'Interference with daily activities' and 'Global limitation of function' at visit 2; no other significant between group differences were observed at visit 2 or 3	Baclofen vs. placebo Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 17/98 vs. 0/97 Any adverse events: 68% vs. 30%, p not reported but described as "significant" Frequent adverse events Sleepiness/fatigue: 49% vs. 21% Dizziness/lightheadedness: 28% vs. 2% Vertigo: 10% vs. 0% Nausea: 38% vs. 13% Dry mouth: 5% vs. 1% Other adverse events occurring in < 10% of patients not reported here shown in table 4 of study

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
				Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Dent 1975 ⁴³	Randomized	A: Metaxalone 400 or 800 mg qid	Acute painful skeletal muscle disorders secondary to trauma and/or inflammation, with spasm for no longer than 14 days	228	Metaxalone vs. placebo Age: All over 18 years	Muscle spasm: Scale not specified Local pain: Scale not specified Limitation of normal motion: Scale not specified Interference with daily activities: Scale not specified
	U.S. Single center	B: Placebo 7-9 days		176	Other demographics not reported Baseline severity: Not reported Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	
Diamond 1966 ¹⁵³	Randomized	A: Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Muscle spasm, pain, tenderness, and restriction of motion of acute onset, location not specified	100	Metaxalone vs. placebo Age range (years): 17-89 vs. 16-77	Muscle spasm: 5 point scale (worse to excellent) Pain: 4 point scale (not present prior to therapy, completely relieved by therapy, partially relieved by therapy, or unaffected by therapy)
	U.S. Single center	B: Placebo (lactose) 10 days		100	Female gender: 'Similar' Race: Not reported Baseline severity: Not reported Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	
Fathie (1) 1964 ⁴⁴	Randomized	A: Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Low back pain and discomfort	100	Demographics and baseline severity not reported	Global therapeutic response: 4 point scale (none to marked) Range of motion limitation: 5 point scale (absent to very severe) Palpable spasm: 5 point scale (absent to very severe)
	U.S. Single center	B: Placebo 7 days		100		

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Dent 1975 ⁴³	POOR. Allocation concealment and blinding techniques not described. Baseline characteristics of patients not reported. Reasons for exclusion unclear and high overall loss to follow-up (65/228); not clear if intention-to-treat.	Metaxalone vs. placebo (percent improved at final evaluation) Muscle spasm: 92% vs. 78% (p=0.02) Local pain or tenderness: 91% vs. 76% (p=0.02) Limitation of normal motion: 88% vs. 73% (p=0.02) Interference with daily activities: 88% vs. 75% (p=0.05) Global improvement, patient assessment: 86% vs. 68% (p=0.01)	Metaxalone vs. placebo (unclear sample sizes, based on sample size of 90 for metaxalone and 86 for placebo) Any adverse events: 14% (13/90) vs. 10% (9/86) Withdrawal (due to adverse events): 9% (8/90) vs. 5% (4/86) Withdrawal (Overall): Not reported Drowsiness: 4% (4/90) vs. 1% (1/86) Nausea: 4% (4/90) vs. 2% (2/86) Dizziness: 3% (3/90) vs. 0% Vertigo: 1% (1/90) vs. 0% Weakness: 1% (1/90) vs. 0%
Diamond 1966 ¹⁵³	FAIR. Allocation concealment technique not described.	Metaxalone vs. placebo Spasm (excellent response): 11/50 (22%) vs. 12/50 (24%) (NS) Spasm (good or excellent response): 26/50 (52%) vs. 23/50 (46%) (NS) Pain (completely relieved): 14/50 (28%) vs. 13/50 (26%) (NS) Pain (completely or partially relieved): 33/50 (66%) vs. 36/50 (72%) (NS)	Not clear ('minor and related to vomiting and nausea')
Fathie (1) 1964 ⁴⁴	FAIR. Not clear if allocation concealment technique adequate. Baseline characteristics of population not described.	Metaxalone vs. placebo (p values not reported) Global response (marked or moderate): 70% vs. 17% Range of motion (improved): 89% vs. 39% Palpable spasm (improved): 89% vs. 28%	Metaxalone vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 10% (5/51) vs. 6% (3/49) Adverse events not reported

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Fathie (2) 1964 ⁴⁴	Randomized	A: Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Low back pain and discomfort	100	Demographics and baseline severity not reported	Global therapeutic response: 4 point scale (none to marked) Range of motion limitation: 5 point scale (absent to very severe) Palpable spasm: 5 point scale (absent to very severe)
	U.S. Single center	B: Placebo 7 days		100		
Fogelholm 1992 ¹⁶²	Randomized crossover trial	A: Tizanidine, 6 mg/day to 18 mg/day	Women less than 60 years of age who had been treated in the past few years for chronic tension- type headache in the outpatient clinic of a neurology department	45	Gender: 100 percent female Median age: 47 years Race: not reported	Daily headache severity: documented in patient diary by marking a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) of 100 mm (0 mm=no headache; 100 mm=the most severe headache) and also using a 5-point Verbal Rating Scale (VRS) (1=no headache; 5=most severe headache)
	Finland Single center	B: Placebo 6 weeks intervention; 2 weeks washout; 6 weeks crossover		37		
Gold 1978 ²³	Randomized	A: orphenadrine 100 mg BID	Patients with moderate-severe low-back syndrome pain that had been precipitated within 48 hours of study entry and was causing some degree of disability regarding work or normal activities	60	Age not reported	Symptomatology/pain intensity: method not specified Pain relief: method not specified Assessments completed at days 2, 4 and 7
	United States Single center	B: phenobarbital 32 mg BID		60	Gender not reported Race not reported	
		C: placebo 7 days			Severity not reported Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Fathie (2) 1964 ⁴⁴	FAIR. Not clear if allocation concealment technique adequate. Baseline characteristics of population not described.	Metaxalone vs. placebo (p values not reported) Global response (marked or moderate): 76% vs. 28% Range of motion (improved): 90% vs. 47% Palpable spasm (improved): 84% vs. 47%	Metaxalone vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 10% (5/50) vs. 14% (7/50) Adverse events not reported
Fogelholm 1992 ¹⁶²	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Tizanidine vs. placebo Daily headache severity Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) median sum: 408 vs. 680, p=0.018 Verbal Rating Scale (VRS) six-week sum: 70 vs. 81, p=0.012 Global Rating (milder headache): 90 vs. 60, p=0.001 Analgesic use (median # tablets): 4 vs. 10, p=0.001	Tizanidine vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 4/37 vs. 3/37 (1 not specified) Withdrawals (adverse events): 2 vs. 0 Tolerability (ratings of 'good' or 'moderately good'): 90% vs. 100%, p=0.007
Gold 1978 ²³	POOR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described, outcomes assessment and patient population not described.	Orphenadrine vs. phenobarbital vs. placebo Overall improvement symptomatology/pain intensity A=7/20(35%)* B=3/20(15%)* C=0/20(0%) *>Placebo(p<0.01) Pain relief (at 48 hours) A=9/20(45%)* B=3/20(15%) C=4/20(20%) *>Phenobarbital or placebo (p<0.01)	Withdrawals not reported Any adverse effects A: 5/20(25%) B: 2/20(10%) C: 1/20(5%) <u>Frequent adverse events</u> A: 5 patients complained of heartburn, dry mouth, slight drowsiness or "high" feelings with shakiness or insomnia B: 2 patients complained of drowsiness C: 1 patient complained of sleepiness

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Hamaty 1989 ⁵⁸	Randomized crossover	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10-40 mg/day	Patients with fibromyalgia for at least 3 months and well defined tender points, history of sleep problems, and normal lab tests	11	Mean age (years): 49 Gender: 91% female Race not reported Duration of symptoms not reported	Pain: 0-100 VAS Unrefreshed sleep: 0-15 VAS Biochemical measures (not reported here)
	United States	B: Placebo		11		
	Single center	5 months				
Hindle 1972 ¹⁴⁰	Randomized	A: carisoprodol 350 mg TID	Low back pain, not otherwise reported	48	Carisoprodol vs. butabarbital vs. placebo Gender (overall): 44% female Mean age (years): 37 vs. 35 vs. 44 Race: 100% hispanic Duration of symptoms 0-12 hours: 6% vs. 19% vs. 13% 12-24 hours: 88% vs. 69% vs. 75% 24-48 hours: 6% vs. 13% vs. 13%	Pain: 4-point scale (1=none; 4=severe) Spasm: 4-point scale (1=none; 4=severe) Interference with daily activities: 4-point scale (1=none; 4=severe) Limitation of motion: 4-point scale (1=none; 4=severe) Anxiety/tension: 4-point scale (1=none; 4=severe) Degree of limitation of motion: "finger to floor" test Pain intensity: 100 point VAS Global evaluation: assessment completed by investigator on 5-point scale (Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Worse) Assessments completed at baseline and at days 2 and 4
	United States	B: butabarbital 15 mg/day tid		43		
	Single center	C: Placebo				

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Hamaty 1989 ⁵⁸	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Pain (mean change from baseline): 11.2 vs. 10.1(p=0.10) Unrefreshed sleep (mean change from baseline): 1.7 vs. 1.0 (p<0.05)	Not reported
Hindle 1972 ¹⁴⁰	FAIR. Allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described. Randomization conducted using a table of random numbers	Carisoprodol vs. placebo (average improvement at day 4) Pain: 1.4 vs. 0.0 (p=0.01) Spasm: 1.3 vs. 0.1 (p=0.01) Interference with daily activities: 1.9 vs. -0.3(p<0.01) Limitation of motion: 1.7 vs. 0.0 (p<0.01) Anxiety/tension: 1.0 vs. -0.2 (p<0.01) Degree of limitation of motion: 19.6 vs. -1.3 (p=0.01) Pain intensity: 70.5 vs. 1.5 (p<0.01) Global evaluation: 1.5 vs. 0.0 (p<0.01) *Group B (Butabarbital) outcomes were not abstracted	Carisoprodol vs. placebo Withdrawals (due to adverse events): None Adverse events: None reported

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Lance 1972 ¹⁵⁰	Randomized crossover Australia Single center	A: Cyclobenzaprine, 30 60 mg/day	Chronic tension headache, not otherwise reported	20	Age range: 19-66 Female center: 60% Race: not reported	Headache severity: rated on 3-point scale ("virtually headache free", "condition more than 50% improved", "condition unchanged")
		B: Placebo One month		20		
Latta 1989 ¹⁵⁴	Randomized crossover trial U.K. Single center	A: Orphenadrine 100 mg qhs	Elderly patients in care facilities with painful nocturnal leg cramps	59	Mean age (years): 64 Female gender: 35/59 Race: Not reported	Number of nocturnal leg cramps in a 1 month period
		B: Placebo 1 month intervention, 1 month crossover		59		

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Lance 1972 ¹⁵⁰	POOR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described	<u>Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo</u> <u>Headache severity</u> Virtually headache free: 25% vs. 0 More than 50% improved: 25% vs. 25% No change: 35% vs. 70% Withdrew: 15% vs. 5%	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 0 vs. 1/20 Frequent adverse events (n=20) Drowsiness: A=4, B=5 Insomnia: A=0, B=1 Heaviness in legs: A=1, B=0 Nausea: A=1, B=2 Epigastric discomfort: A=1, B=0 Dizziness: A=1, B=2 Dry mouth: A=4, B=0 Weight gain: A=1, B=1 Constipation: A=1, B=0 Frequency of micturition: A=1, B=0 Tremor: A=1, B=0 Blocked nose: A=2, B=1 Blurred vision: A=0, B=1
Latta 1989 ¹⁵⁴	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Orphenadrine vs. placebo (results of first intervention) Mean number of nocturnal leg cramps/1 month: 3.28 vs. 9.93 (p<0.0001)	No episodes of lightheadedness, dizziness, dry mouth, excess somnolence reported Any adverse event: 2/59 on orphenadrine Withdrawals (adverse events): None reported

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Lepisto 1979 ¹⁶³	Randomized	A: Tizanidine 2 mg/day (n=15)	Between age 18 and 62; suffering from moderate- severe muscle spasm of the lumbar (26 patients) or thoracic (4 patients) regions	30	Tizanidine vs. placebo Mean age (years): 42.5 vs. 40.8 Female gender: 47% vs. 53% Race not reported	The following were rated using a 4-point scale (absent, slight, moderate, severe): Pain in the back; Tenderness on palpation; Muscle tension; Limitation on movement; Protective posture Straight leg raising: measured in degrees
	Finland	B: Placebo (n=15)		28		
	Single center	7 days			Lumbar muscle spasm: 87% vs. 87% Thoracic muscle spasm: 13% vs. 13%	Assessments performed before study entry and at days 2, 3, 5 and 7
	Inpatient				Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	
McGuinness 1983 ¹⁵⁵	Randomized	A: Orphenadrine + paracetamol, doses not reported	Male or female patients; aged 18- 70; suffering from painful musculoskeletal disorders	32	Orphenadrine + paracetamol vs. paracetamol Female gender: 64% vs. 36% Mean age (years): 35.7 vs. 41.9 Race: not reported	Assessments were made using a 4-point scale of severity, ranging from normality to severe distress and included (1) Pain; (2) Stiffness; and (3) Functional impairment
	England	B: Paracetamol alone		28		
	# of centers not reported	Duration appears to be 10 days			<u>Diagnostic etiologies</u> Back pain: 57% vs. 57% Other pain: 43% vs. 43%	These evaluations were carried out on the first attendance and at days 5 and 10
Morey 1963 ⁵⁶	Randomized	A: Metaxalone 800 mg qid	Patients with a diagnosis involving 'striated muscle spasm'	61	Age and race not reported Female gender: 38% vs. 40%	Not specified
	United States	B: Placebo		61		
	# of centers: not reported	3 weeks			Duration of symptoms and severity not reported	

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Lepisto 1979 ¹⁶³	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	<p>Pain in the back: no significant group differences</p> <p>Muscle tension (mean score decrease): Day 3=1.60 vs. 0.93 (p-value significant, but not reported); Day 7=2.27 vs. 1.58 (p-value significant, but NR)</p> <p>Tenderness on palpation (mean score decrease): Day 2=0.53 vs. 0.27 (p-value significant, but NR); Day 3=1.00 vs. 0.73 (p-value significant, but NR)</p> <p>Limitation on movement: no significant group differences</p> <p>Protective posture: no significant group differences</p> <p>Straight leg raising (mean score decrease): Day 2=13 vs. 1.7 (p-value significant, but NR)</p> <p>Physician's ratings: A better than B (p<0.001)</p>	<p>Tizanidine vs. placebo</p> <p>Any adverse event: 33% vs. 40%</p> <p><u>Frequent adverse events</u></p> <p>Light somnolence: 5/15 vs. 1/15</p> <p>Dizziness: 0/15 vs. 3/15</p> <p>Nausea: 0/15 vs. 1/15</p> <p>Sweating: 0/15 vs. 1/15</p> <p>Dry mouth: None reported</p>
McGuinness 1983 ¹⁵⁵	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	<p><u>Orphenadrine + paracetamol vs. paracetamol</u></p> <p><u>Pain (mean score improvement at day 10):</u> 1.2 vs. 0.8</p> <p><u>Stiffness (mean score improvement at day 10):</u> 1.8 vs. 0.6</p> <p>Function (mean score improvement at day 10): 2.0 vs. 1.0</p>	<p>Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 1 (nausea) on combination</p> <p>No other adverse event information provided</p>
Morey 1963 ⁵⁶	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described, outcome measures poorly described	<p>Metaxolone versus placebo (assessment methods all unclear)</p> <p>Results 'good to excellent': 57% (17/30) vs. 58% (18/31)</p> <p>Patient reported 'medication helped them': 57% (17/30) vs. 21/31 (68%)</p> <p>Patient reported 'pain relief': 14/30 vs. 10/31</p>	<p>Withdrawals: not reported</p> <p>Any adverse events: 4/30 vs. 5/31</p> <p>Vertigo: 1/30 vs. 0/31</p> <p>Malaise: 0/30 vs. 1/31</p>

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Murros 2000 ¹⁶⁴	Randomized	A: Tizanidine modified release (MR), 6 mg/day	Men and women, aged 18 or older, who fulfilled the International Headache Society criteria for chronic tension type headache (CTTH)	201	Tizanidine 6 mg vs. tizanidine 12 mg vs. placebo	Headache severity: measured using visual analogue scale (VAS) Days free of headache: method of measurement unspecified Daily duration of headache: method of measurement unspecified Use of paracetamol: method of measurement unspecified Assessments completed at weeks 2, 4 and 6
	Finland	B: Tizanidine MR, 12 mg/day		160	Mean age (years): 41 vs. 46 vs. 45 Female gender: 77% vs. 73% vs. 74% Race: not reported	
	# of centers: not reported	C: Placebo			Mean headache duration (months): 90 vs. 116 vs. 92	
		6 weeks				
Quimby 1989 ⁴¹	Randomized trial	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg qhs titrated to 30 mg qhs + 10 mg qam	Fibromyalgia syndrome and no evidence of secondary causes of pain	45	Female gender: 40/40 Mean age (years): 45 Race: not reported	Depression: Beck depression inventory Fatigue, stiffness, pain, sleep, overall rating: Minus 1 (got worse) to 3 (marked improvement) Assessed at baseline, 3 weeks, and 6 weeks
	U.S.	B: Placebo		40	Mean duration: 11 years Mean number of tender points: 7 No significant differences between groups for baseline severity, depression, sleep scales	
	Single center	10-14 day washout, 6 weeks intervention				

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Murros 2000 ¹⁶⁴	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	VAS: no significant group differences Days free of headache: no significant group differences Daily duration of headache: no significant group differences Use of paracetamol: no significant group differences	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 14, group not specified Withdrawals (overall): 25, group not specified Frequent adverse events Tiredness: *A+B=21(17%) vs. C=9(15%) Dry mouth: *A+B=27(22%) vs. C=0 Tolerability (poor): *A+B=12/105 vs. 2/55 *A+B=all patients on active drug
Quimby 1989 ⁴¹	FAIR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not described	Fatigue: no significant group differences Pain: no significant group differences Patient rated stiffness and aching: favored cyclobenzaprine (p<0.05) Patient rated poor sleep: favored cyclobenzaprine (p<0.05) Patient overall rating: favored cyclobenzaprine (p<0.05)	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 2/23 vs. 3/22 Withdrawals (adverse events): 1/23 vs. 1/22 Dry mouth: 13/19 vs. 6/18 Lightheadedness, weakness, fatigue: Not reported

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Reynolds 1991 ¹⁵¹	Randomized crossover	A: Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg TID	Fibromyalgia and no previous cyclobenzaprine	12	Female gender: 83% Mean age: 43 Race: not reported	Tender point severity count: 16 anatomic regions rated using 5-point scale (1=absent; 5=severe) Pain: 7-point scale (0=no pain; 6=worse possible pain) Fatigue: unspecified questionnaire which consisted of 7 statements (1=full of energy; 7=totally physically exhausted) Sleepiness: Stanford Sleepiness Rating Scale Sleep measurements: included Total sleep time, Latency Stage 2, Latency REM, Sleep efficiency, Alpha-non-REM, Movements, Stage Changes
	Canada	B: Placebo		9		
	Single center	2 week washout, 4 weeks treatment, 2				
	Inpatient/Outpa tient sleep disorders clinic	weeks washout, 4 weeks crossover				
Salvini 1986 ¹⁵⁹	Randomized	A: Ibuprofen 200 mg TID + dantrolene 25 mg/day	Not reported	60	Low back pain (LBP) (n=30) Mean age (years): 47.1 Female gender: 53% Race not reported	Active and passive articular mobility: in angular degrees Muscle contracture: 4-point scale (0=absent; 3=severe) Muscle strength: 5-point scale (0=normal; 4=paralysis) Pain on movement: 4-point scale (0=absent; 3=severe without movement) Rest pain: 4-point scale (0=absent; 3=severe and constant) Physician judgment of effect: visual analog scale Patient judgment of effect: visual analog scale
	Italy	B: Ibuprofen 200 mg TID		59		
	Single center	Eight days			Severity and duration of symptoms not reported.	Assessments performed at days 0, 4 and 8

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Reynolds 1991 ¹⁵¹	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Tender point severity count: no significant between group differences Pain: no significant between group differences Fatigue: no significant between group differences for am; A=4.4, B=5.1; p<0.05 Sleepiness: no significant between group differences Sleep measurements: no significant between group differences	Withdrawals (overall): 0 vs. 1 (1 withdrew during washout) Withdrawals (adverse events): 0 vs. 1 (excess sleepiness) Overall incidence: not reported Frequent adverse events: not reported
Salvini 1986 ¹⁵⁹	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Dantrolene (A) vs. placebo (B) Low back pain patients Muscle contracture (after 4 days): A>B(p=0.04) Muscle strength (after 4 days): A>B(P=0.05) Pain on movement: no significant difference Rest pain: no significant difference Physician judgment of effect: A>B (p<0.01) Patient judgment of effect: A>B (p=0.01) Cervicobrachialgia patients Muscle contracture (after 4 days): A>B(p=0.001) Muscle strength (after 4 days): A>B(P=0.0006) Pain on movement: no significant difference Rest pain: A>B (p=0.01) Physician judgment of effect: A>B (p<0.001) Patient judgment of effect: A>B (p=0.001)	Dantrolene vs. placebo Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 0/30 vs. 1/30 Any adverse event: 1/30 vs. 2/30 Frequent adverse events=epigastric pain, heartburn

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Saper 2002 ⁴⁵	Randomized United States	A: Tizanidine titrated to mean 18 mg/day	Adults 18-65 years with at least 15 days of headaches per month for at least 3 months	200 enrolled initially	Demographics not provided for each intervention ('did not differ')	Headache index: Headache days x average intensity x duration Mean headache days/week Severe headache days/week Average headache intensity: 1-5 scale Peak headache intensity: 1-5 scale Mean headache duration: hours/day Pain: 0-100 VAS Functional status: Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS) questionnaire Use of rescue analgesics/abortives Assessed at weeks 4, 8, and 12
	Multicenter	B: Placebo 4-week washout, 8- 12 weeks intervention		136 randomized	Tizanidine vs. placebo Headache type (migraine): 79% vs. 76% Intensity (severe): 23% vs. 18% Frequency (6-7 days/week): 45% vs. 47% Duration of headache (>5 years): 57% vs. 58%	
Sirdalud Ternelin Asia- Pacific Study Group 1998 ¹⁶⁵	Randomized Asia-Pacific region	A: tizanidine, 2 mg BID + diclofenac, 50 mg BID	Men and women aged 18 to 70 years with acute pain in the back, neck or shoulder girdle, a clinical impression of m muscle spasms and onset of pain <7 days previously	405	Tizanidine + diclofenac vs. placebo + diclofenac Female gender: 49% vs. 54% Mean age (years): 40 vs. 40 Race: 100% asian-pacific	Pain: 4-point scale (0=absent; 3=severe) on palpitation, during movement, at night and at rest Severity of muscle spasm: 4-point scale (0=not present; 3=severe) Restriction of body movement: 4-point scale (0=no restriction; 3=marked restriction) Patients' self-assessment of disability due to pain: 5-point scale (0=no disability; 4=complete disability, need to stay in bed) Sleep quality: 4-point scale (0=no sleep disturbance; 3=>8 hours of daytime bed rest necessary) Overall efficacy: assessed by investigators using categorical scale Assessments completed at baseline, after 3 days and after 7 days
	Multicenter (16) Type(s) of clinics: Not reported	B: placebo + diclofenac, 50 mg BID 7-days		361	Pain location Back: 53% vs. 50% Neck: 18% vs. 26% Shoulder: 29% vs. 24%	

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Saper 2002 ⁴⁵	FAIR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not adequately described. High overall withdrawal (85/136 randomized patients completed study)	Tizanidine vs. placebo (mean improvement between baseline and final visit, all p values based on repeated measures ANOVA) Headache index: 1.4 vs. 0.5 (p=0.002) Mean headache days/week: 1.7 vs. 1.2 (p=0.02) Severe headache days per week: 0.6 vs. 0.3 (p=0.02) Average headache intensity: 0.5 vs. 0.3 (p=0.01) Peak headache intensity: 0.7 vs. 0.4 (p=0.002) Mean headache duration: 2.4 vs. 1.2 (p=0.01) Pain (VAS score improvement): 22.4 vs. 8.7 (p=0.007) Functional status (MIDAS score): No differences Use of rescue analgesics/abortive agents: No differences	Tizanidine vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 23/71 (32%) vs. 19/63 (30%) Withdrawals (adverse events): 9/71 (13%) vs. 4/63 (6%) Somnolence: 46% vs. 5% Dizziness: 24% vs. 6% Dry mouth: 22% vs. 2% Asthenia: 20% vs. 3%
Sirdalud Ternelin Asia-Pacific Study Group 1998 ¹⁶⁵	FAIR. Allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described. Randomization conducted using a table of random numbers	Tizanidine + diclofenac (A) vs. placebo + diclofenac (B) Pain(decrease from baseline scores): A>B (p<0.05) for rest, during movement and at night; A>B (p<0.001) on palpitation Severity of muscle spasm(mean values): Day 4: 0.77 vs. 1.20 (p<0.001); Day 8: 0.29 vs. 0.77(p<0.001) Restriction of body movement(mean values): Day 4: 0.72 vs. 0.94 (p<0.001); Day 8: 0.48 vs. 0.93 (p<0.001) Patients' self-assessment of disability due to pain(mean values): Day 4: 0.98 vs. 1.27 (p<0.001); Day 8: 0.61 vs. 0.92 (p<0.001) Sleep quality(mean values): no significant group differences at either Days 4 or 8 Overall efficacy (% good to very good): 72% vs. 58%(p<0.05)	Withdrawals (due to adverse events): 0 Frequent adverse events: GI adverse events: 12% vs. 32% (p<0.001) Central nervous system adverse events: 18% vs. 10% (p<0.05)

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Soyka 1979 ¹⁴¹	Randomized	A: Soma compound (carisoprodol 200 mg + phenacetin 160 mg + caffeine 32 mg) 2 tabs qid	Aged 18-65; suffering from acute, painful musculoskeletal condition of the lumbar and/or cervical region of not more than 7 days' duration; pain of moderate or greater severity	414	Soma compound vs. carisoprodol vs. phenacetin + caffeine vs. placebo	Pain severity: 5-point scale (1=none; 5=very severe)
	United States	B: Carisoprodol 400 mg qid		336	Median age (years): 35 vs. 36 vs. 36 vs. 36 Female gender: 48% vs. 50% vs. 48% vs. 47% A=43(52%) male vs. 40(48%) Non-white: 13% vs. 9% vs. 6% vs. 8%	Muscle spasm: 5-point scale (1=none; 5=very severe)
	Multicenter	C: Phenacetin/ Caffeine		Musculoskeletal etiology and severity not reported	Activity impairment: 5-point scale (1=none; 5=complete)	
		D: Placebo		Previous muscle relaxant use not reported	Sleep impairment: 4-point scale (1=none; 4=severe)	
	6 days		Global improvement: 8-point scale (1=complete improvement with no residual pain or impairment; 5=no change; 8=markedly worse or completely disabled)			
			Assessments completed at days 3 and 6			
Steingard 1980 ¹⁵²	Randomized	A: Cyclobenzaprine 30 mg/day	Acute muscle spasm of the neck or low back	121	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Mean age (years): 38 vs. 37	Global evaluation: Unspecified method Muscle spasm: Unspecified method
	U.S.	B: Placebo		106	Female gender: 26/59 vs. 25/52 Race: Not reported	Local pain: Unspecified method Tenderness on palpation: Unspecified method
	Multicenter	1-2 weeks		Musculoskeletal strain: 51/59 vs. 45/62 Others: Posttraumatic, idiopathic, cervical root syndrome Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	Limitation of motion: Unspecified method Functional status: Unspecified method Total symptom score: Unspecified method	
			Assessed at baseline, and during weeks 1 and 2			

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Soyka 1979 ¹⁴¹	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, eligibility criteria, blinding techniques not described.	Carisoprodol vs. placebo results only Pain severity (mean improvement): 1.73 vs. 1.27 (p=0.08) Muscle spasm (day 6 mean improvement): 1.82 vs. 1.11 (p=0.015) Activity impairment (day 6 mean improvement): 1.75 vs. 1.18 (p=0.04) Sleep impairment: 1.45 vs. 0.75 (p=0.07) Global improvement (day 6 mean scores): 2.04 vs. 3.16 (0.02) Average symptomatic improvement(mean improvement): 1.69 vs. 1.08 (p=0.048)	Carisoprodol vs. placebo results only Withdrawals due to adverse events: 1/104 vs. 0/104 <u>Frequent adverse events</u> Dizziness: 18% vs. 3% Drowsiness: 8% vs. 1% Nausea: 2% vs. 1% Dry mouth: 0% vs. 0% Description of other adverse events which occurred in 1 % or less of the total patient population in Table XI
Steingard 1980 ¹⁵²	FAIR. Not clear if randomized. Allocation concealment and blinding techniques not reported.	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Global evaluation (marked improvement): 34% vs. 27% (NS) Global evaluation (marked or moderate improvement): 55% vs. 46% (NS) Muscle spasm (marked or moderate improvement): 62% vs. 60% (NS) Local pain (marked or moderate improvement): 62% vs. 53% (NS) Tenderness on palpation (marked or moderate improvement): 66% vs. 47% (NS) Limitation of motion (marked or moderate improvement): 55% vs. 43% (NS) Limitation of daily activities (marked or moderate improvement): 52% vs. 47% (NS) Total symptom score (improvement): 8.8 vs. 7.2 (NS)	Cyclobenzaprine vs. placebo Drowsiness: 24% vs. 3% Fatigue: 17% vs. 2% Dry mouth: 12% vs. 3% Dizziness: 5% vs. 2% Any adverse event: 54% vs. 23% Withdrawal (adverse event): None reported

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Tisdale 1975 ⁴²	Randomized	A: Methocarbamol 2000 mg qid initially, then 1000 to 1500 mg qid	Localized spasm due to pain secondary to traumatic or inflammatory causes, for less than 14 days, of at least moderate severity	180	Methocarbamol vs. placebo Mean age (years): 39 vs. 36 Female gender: 25% vs. 26% Non-white race: 8% vs. 9%	Local pain, muscle spasm, limitation of motion, interference with daily activities: All rated on 5-point scale (vary severe to none)
	United States	B: Placebo		166		
	Single center	7 to 8 days				Assessed at baseline, 48 hours, and at end of study
					Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	
Valtonen 1975 (1) ¹⁵⁶	Randomized	A: Orphenadrine 100 mg bid	Low back or neck pain with tense, contracted muscles	200	Age, gender, race: Not reported Neck or cervical syndrome: 69% vs. 66%	Overall effect: 3 point scale (no effect to good pain relief)
	Finland	B: Placebo		(interventions A or B only)		
	Single center	C: Chlormezanone			Back syndromes: 26% vs. 28% Ischial syndrome: 5% vs. 6%	
		D: Orphenadrine + acetaminophen			Prior muscle relaxant use: Not reported	
		(only results of A vs. B abstracted)				
		7 days				

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Tisdale 1975 ⁴²	FAIR. Randomization and allocation concealment techniques not described.	Methocarbamol vs. placebo Muscle spasm at 48 hours (improved): 76% vs. 43% (p<0.005) Local pain at 48 hours (improved): 77% vs. 42% (p<0.005) Muscle spasm at 1 week (improved): 93% vs. 85% (NS) Local pain at 1 week (improved): 94% vs. 85% (p<0.10) Limitation of motion at 1 week (improved): 92% vs. 81% (p<0.05) Daily activities at 1 week (improved): 92% vs. 80% (p<0.05)	Methocarbamol vs. placebo Withdrawals (overall): 6% (5/90) vs. 10% (9/90) Withdrawals (adverse events): 3% (3/90) vs. 0% (0/90) Any adverse event: Not reported Dizziness, nausea: 11% (10/90) vs. 2% (2/90) Other adverse events not reported
Valtonen 1975 (1) ¹⁵⁶	FAIR. Blinding may not have been adequate (different frequency of dosing). Allocation concealment technique not described.	Orphenadrine vs. placebo Overall effect (moderate or good): 66% vs. 53% (NS) Overall effect (good): 26% vs. 25%	Orphenadrine vs. placebo Withdrawals: Not reported Any adverse event: Not reported Drowsiness: 5% vs. 4% Vertigo: 4% vs. 4% Dry mouth: 0% vs. 0% Weakness: Not reported Feeling unwell: 4% vs. 2% Rash: 0% vs. 3% Heart pains: 1% vs. 3% Diarrhea: 2% vs. 0%

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Type of Study, Setting	Interventions		Enrolled		Method of Outcome Assessment and Timing of Assessment
		Dose Duration	Eligibility Criteria	Analyzed	Population Characteristics	
Valtonen 1975 (2) ¹⁵⁶	Randomized	A: Methocarbamol 1500 mg qid	Low back or neck pain, preferably with spasm	118	Methocarbamol vs. placebo Mean age: 47 vs. 49 Female gender: 78% vs. 78% Race: not reported	Overall effect: 3 point scale (no effect to good effect)
	Finland Single center	B: Placebo		118		

Evidence Table 6. Placebo-controlled trials of skeletal muscle relaxants in patients with musculoskeletal conditions

Author Year	Overall Rating and comments	Outcomes	Adverse Events
Valtonen 1975 (2) ¹⁵⁶	FAIR. Randomization, allocation concealment, blinding techniques not described.	Methocarbamol vs. placebo Overall effect (slightly beneficial or good): 34/59 (58%) vs. 17/59 (29%) (p<0.01)	Methocarbamol vs. placebo Withdrawal due to adverse event: 6/59 (10%) vs. 6/59 (10%) Tiredness: 6/59 (10%) vs. 3/59 (5%) Dizziness: 5/59 (8%) vs. 9/59 (15%) Dry mouth: 1/59 (2%) vs. 0/59 (0%)

Appendix A: Search Strategy

Database: EBM Reviews - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials <4th Quarter 2002>
Search Strategy:

-
- 1 central muscle relaxant\$.mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (5)
 - 2 (valium or diazepam or clonazepam or clorazepate or carisoprodol).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (3048)
 - 3 (methocarbamol or baclofen or chlorzoxazone or cyclobenzaprine).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (226)
 - 4 (dantrolene or metaxalone or orphenadrine or tizanidine).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (173)
 - 5 (quinine or gabapentin or clonidine).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (2161)
 - 6 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 (5450)
 - 7 (muscle spasticity or muscle cramp or fibromyalgia or multiple sclerosis).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (1969)
 - 8 (headache or backache or back pain or stroke or cerebral palsy or spinal cord injur\$).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (13564)
 - 9 (traumatic brain injur\$ or chronic pain).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (679)
 - 10 7 or 8 or 9 (15904)
 - 11 6 and 10 (373)
 - 12 from 11 keep 1-373 (373)

Database: MEDLINE
Search Strategy:

-
- 1 central muscle relaxant\$.mp. or exp Muscle Relaxants, Central/ (25826)
 - 2 valium.mp. or exp Diazepam/ (14422)
 - 3 clonazepam.mp. or exp CLONAZEPAM/ (2512)
 - 4 clorazepate.mp. (381)
 - 5 carisoprodol.mp. or exp CARISOPRODOL/ (140)
 - 6 methocarbamol.mp. or exp METHOCARBAMOL/ (117)
 - 7 baclofen.mp. or exp BACLOFEN/ (3903)
 - 8 chlorzoxazone.mp. or exp CHLORZOXAZONE/ (371)
 - 9 exp Amitriptyline/ or cyclobenzaprine.mp. (4672)
 - 10 dantrolene.mp. or exp DANTROLENE/ (1765)
 - 11 metaxalone.mp. (8)
 - 12 orphenadrine.mp. or exp ORPHENADRINE/ (412)
 - 13 exp Clonidine/ or tizanidine.mp. (10497)
 - 14 quinine.mp. or exp QUININE/ (5371)
 - 15 gabapentin.mp. (1095)
 - 16 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 (46894)
 - 17 muscle spasticity.mp. or exp Muscle Spasticity/ (4089)
 - 18 muscle cramp.mp. or exp Muscle Cramp/ (1391)
 - 19 fibromyalgia.mp. or exp FIBROMYALGIA/ (2680)
 - 20 multiple sclerosis.mp. or exp Multiple Sclerosis/ (23901)
 - 21 headache.mp. or exp HEADACHE/ (27045)
 - 22 back pain.mp. or exp Back Pain/ (17104)
 - 23 stroke.mp. or exp Cerebrovascular Accident/ (60106)

- 24 cerebral palsy.mp. or exp Cerebral Palsy/ (8713)
- 25 spinal cord injury.mp. or exp Spinal Cord Injuries/ (20602)
- 26 (traumatic brain injur\$.mp. or exp brain injuries/) and trauma\$.tw. (9604)
- 27 chronic pain.mp. (6066)
- 28 exp pain/ and chronic.tw. (14846)
- 29 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 (181222)
- 30 16 and 29 (1872)
- 31 limit 30 to (human and english language) (1373)
- 32 from 31 keep 1-1373 (1373)

Database: EBM Reviews - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials <4th Quarter 2002>
Search Strategy:

-
- 1 central muscle relaxant\$.mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (5)
 - 2 (valium or diazepam or clonazepam or clorazepate or carisoprodol).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (3048)
 - 3 (methocarbamol or baclofen or chlorzoxazone or cyclobenzaprine).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (226)
 - 4 (dantrolene or metaxalone or orphenadrine or tizanidine).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (173)
 - 5 (quinine or gabapentin or clonidine).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (2161)
 - 6 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 (5450)
 - 7 (muscle spasticity or muscle cramp or fibromyalgia or multiple sclerosis).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (1969)
 - 8 (headache or backache or back pain or stroke or cerebral palsy or spinal cord injur\$).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (13564)
 - 9 (traumatic brain injur\$ or chronic pain).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (679)
 - 10 7 or 8 or 9 (15904)
 - 11 6 and 10 (373)
 - 12 from 11 keep 1-373 (373)

Search Strategy for Skeletal Muscle Relaxants Update #1

Database: EBM Reviews - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials
<3rd Quarter 2003>
Search Strategy:

-
- 1 (central muscle relaxant\$ or valium or diazepam or clonazepam or clorazepate or carisoprodol).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (2994)
 - 2 (methocarbamol or baclofen or chlorzoxazone or cyclobenzaprine or dantrolene).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (300)
 - 3 (metaxalone or orphenadrine or tizanidine or quinine or gabapentin).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (630)
 - 4 1 or 2 or 3 (3867)
 - 5 (muscle spasticity or spastic muscle\$ or muscle cramp\$ or fibromyalgia or multiple sclerosis).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (2170)

6 (headache or migraine or backache or back pain or stroke or cerebral palsy or spinal cord injur\$).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (15633)

7 (traumatic brain injur\$ or chronic pain or intractable pain).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (791)

8 5 or 6 or 7 (18218)

9 (chlormezanone or chlorphenesin or mephenesin or meprobamate or tolperisone or zoxazolamine).mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, mesh headings, heading words, keyword] (204)

10 4 or 9 (4045)

11 8 and 10 (327)

12 from 11 keep 1-327 (327)

Database: MEDLINE <1996 to October Week 2 2003>

Search Strategy:

1 central muscle relaxant\$.mp. or exp Muscle Relaxants, Central/ (4858)

2 valium.mp. or exp Diazepam/ (2005)

3 clonazepam.mp. or exp CLONAZEPAM/ (709)

4 clorazepate.mp. (41)

5 carisoprodol.mp. or exp CARISOPRODOL/ (27)

6 methocarbamol.mp. or exp METHOCARBAMOL/ (12)

7 baclofen.mp. or exp BACLOFEN/ (1523)

8 chlorzoxazone.mp. or exp CHLORZOXAZONE/ (271)

9 exp Amitriptyline/ or cyclobenzaprine.mp. (692)

10 dantrolene.mp. or exp DANTROLENE/ (503)

11 metaxalone.mp. (1)

12 orphenadrine.mp. or exp ORPHENADRINE/ (69)

13 exp Clonidine/ or tizanidine.mp. (2168)

14 quinine.mp. or exp QUININE/ (1620)

15 gabapentin.mp. (1148)

16 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 (10758)

17 muscle spasticity.mp. or exp Muscle Spasticity/ (1047)

18 muscle cramp.mp. or exp Muscle Cramp/ (276)

19 fibromyalgia.mp. or exp FIBROMYALGIA/ (1615)

20 multiple sclerosis.mp. or exp Multiple Sclerosis/ (9782)

21 headache.mp. or exp HEADACHE/ (11228)

22 back pain.mp. or exp Back Pain/ (7667)

23 stroke.mp. or exp Cerebrovascular Accident/ (32062)

24 cerebral palsy.mp. or exp Cerebral Palsy/ (2849)

25 spinal cord injury.mp. or exp Spinal Cord Injuries/ (7681)

26 (traumatic brain injur\$.mp. or exp brain injuries/) and trauma\$.tw. (4669)

27 chronic pain.mp. (3175)

28 exp pain/ and chronic.tw. (7460)

29 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 (81969)

30 16 and 29 (752)

31 limit 30 to (human and english language) (552)

32 31 and 2003\$.em. (71)

33 from 32 keep 1-71 (71)

Database: EMBASE Drugs & Pharmacology <1991 to 4th Quarter 2003>
Search Strategy:

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1   central muscle relaxant$.mp. or exp Central Muscle Relaxant/
   (6278)
2   valium.mp. or exp Diazepam/ (14941)
3   clonazepam.mp. or exp CLONAZEPAM/ (5506)
4   clorazepate.mp. or exp CLORAZEPATE/ (655)
5   carisoprodol.mp. or exp CARISOPRODOL/ (181)
6   methocarbamol.mp. or exp METHOCARBAMOL/ (171)
7   baclofen.mp. or exp BACLOFEN/ (4157)
8   chlorzoxazone.mp. or exp CHLORZOXAZONE/ (496)
9   cyclobenzaprine.mp. or exp CYCLOBENZAPRINE/ (373)
10  dantrolene.mp. or exp DANTROLENE/ (1710)
11  metaxalone.mp. or exp METAXALONE/ (32)
12  exp ORPHENADRINE/ or orphenadrine.mp. (383)
13  tizanidine.mp. or exp TIZANIDINE/ (517)
14  quinine.mp. or exp QUININE/ (4146)
15  gabapentin.mp. or exp GABAPENTIN/ (3796)
16  1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or
13 or 14 or 15 (32634)
17  muscle spasticity.mp. or exp Spasticity/ (1367)
18  muscle cramp.mp. or exp Muscle Cramp/ (1679)
19  fibromyalgia.mp. or exp FIBROMYALGIA/ (1170)
20  multiple sclerosis.mp. or exp Multiple Sclerosis/ (8486)
21  headache.mp. or exp HEADACHE/ (28478)
22  back pain.mp. or exp Backache/ (4858)
23  stroke.mp. or exp STROKE/ (20425)
24  cerebral palsy.mp. or exp Cerebral Palsy/ (961)
25  spinal cord injury.mp. or exp Spinal Cord Injury/ (3933)
26  (exp brain injury/ and trauma$.mp.) or traumatic brain
   injur$.mp. (2111)
27  chronic pain.mp. or exp Chronic Pain/ (4033)
28  17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27
   (72474)
29  16 and 28 (3358)
30  limit 29 to (human and english language) (2661)
31  30 and 2003$.em. (548)
32  from 31 keep 1-548 (548)

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Search Strategy for Skeletal Muscle Relaxants Update #2

Database: EBM Reviews - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials <4th Quarter 2004>
Search Strategy:

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-----
1   (central muscle relaxant$ or valium or diazepam or clonazepam or clorazepate or
   carisoprodol).mp. (3161)
2   (methocarbamol or baclofen or chlorzoxazone or cyclobenzaprine or dantrolene).mp. (327)
3   (metaxalone or orphenadrine or tizanidine or quinine or gabapentin).mp. (748)
4   1 or 2 or 3 (4175)

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- 5 (muscle spasticity or spastic muscle\$ or muscle cramp\$ or fibromyalgia or multiple sclerosis).mp. (2196)
- 6 (headache or migraine or backache or back pain or stroke or cerebral palsy or spinal cord injur\$).mp. (17861)
- 7 (traumatic brain injur\$ or chronic pain or intractable pain).mp. (933)
- 8 5 or 6 or 7 (20544)
- 9 (chlormezanone or chlorphenesin or mephenesin or meprobamate or tolperisone or zoxazolamine).mp. (211)
- 10 4 or 9 (4360)
- 11 8 and 10 (346)
- 12 from 11 keep 1-346 (346)

Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) <1996 to November Week 3 2004>

Search Strategy:

-
- 1 central muscle relaxant\$.mp. or exp Muscle Relaxants, Central/ (5530)
 - 2 valium.mp. or exp Diazepam/ (2251)
 - 3 clonazepam.mp. or exp CLONAZEPAM/ (815)
 - 4 clorazepate.mp. (50)
 - 5 carisoprodol.mp. or exp CARISOPRODOL/ (36)
 - 6 methocarbamol.mp. or exp METHOCARBAMOL/ (15)
 - 7 baclofen.mp. or exp BACLOFEN/ (1767)
 - 8 chlorzoxazone.mp. or exp CHLORZOXAZONE/ (311)
 - 9 exp Amitriptyline/ or cyclobenzaprine.mp. (781)
 - 10 dantrolene.mp. or exp DANTROLENE/ (572)
 - 11 metaxalone.mp. (3)
 - 12 orphenadrine.mp. or exp ORPHENADRINE/ (77)
 - 13 exp Clonidine/ or tizanidine.mp. (2426)
 - 14 quinine.mp. or exp QUININE/ (1838)
 - 15 gabapentin.mp. (1420)
 - 16 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 (12323)
 - 17 muscle spasticity.mp. or exp Muscle Spasticity/ (1276)
 - 18 muscle cramp.mp. or exp Muscle Cramp/ (303)
 - 19 fibromyalgia.mp. or exp FIBROMYALGIA/ (1945)
 - 20 multiple sclerosis.mp. or exp Multiple Sclerosis/ (11681)
 - 21 headache.mp. or exp HEADACHE/ (13403)
 - 22 back pain.mp. or exp Back Pain/ (9259)
 - 23 stroke.mp. or exp Cerebrovascular Accident/ (38982)
 - 24 cerebral palsy.mp. or exp Cerebral Palsy/ (3410)
 - 25 spinal cord injury.mp. or exp Spinal Cord Injuries/ (9093)
 - 26 (traumatic brain injur\$.mp. or exp brain injuries/) and trauma\$.tw. (5654)
 - 27 chronic pain.mp. (4041)
 - 28 exp pain/ and chronic.tw. (9277)
 - 29 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 (98892)
 - 30 16 and 29 (921)
 - 31 limit 30 to (human and english language) (678)
 - 32 (20031\$ or 2004\$).ed. (647793)
 - 33 31 and 32 (128)
 - 34 from 33 keep 1-128 (128)

Database: EMBASE Drugs & Pharmacology <1991 to 4th Quarter 2004>

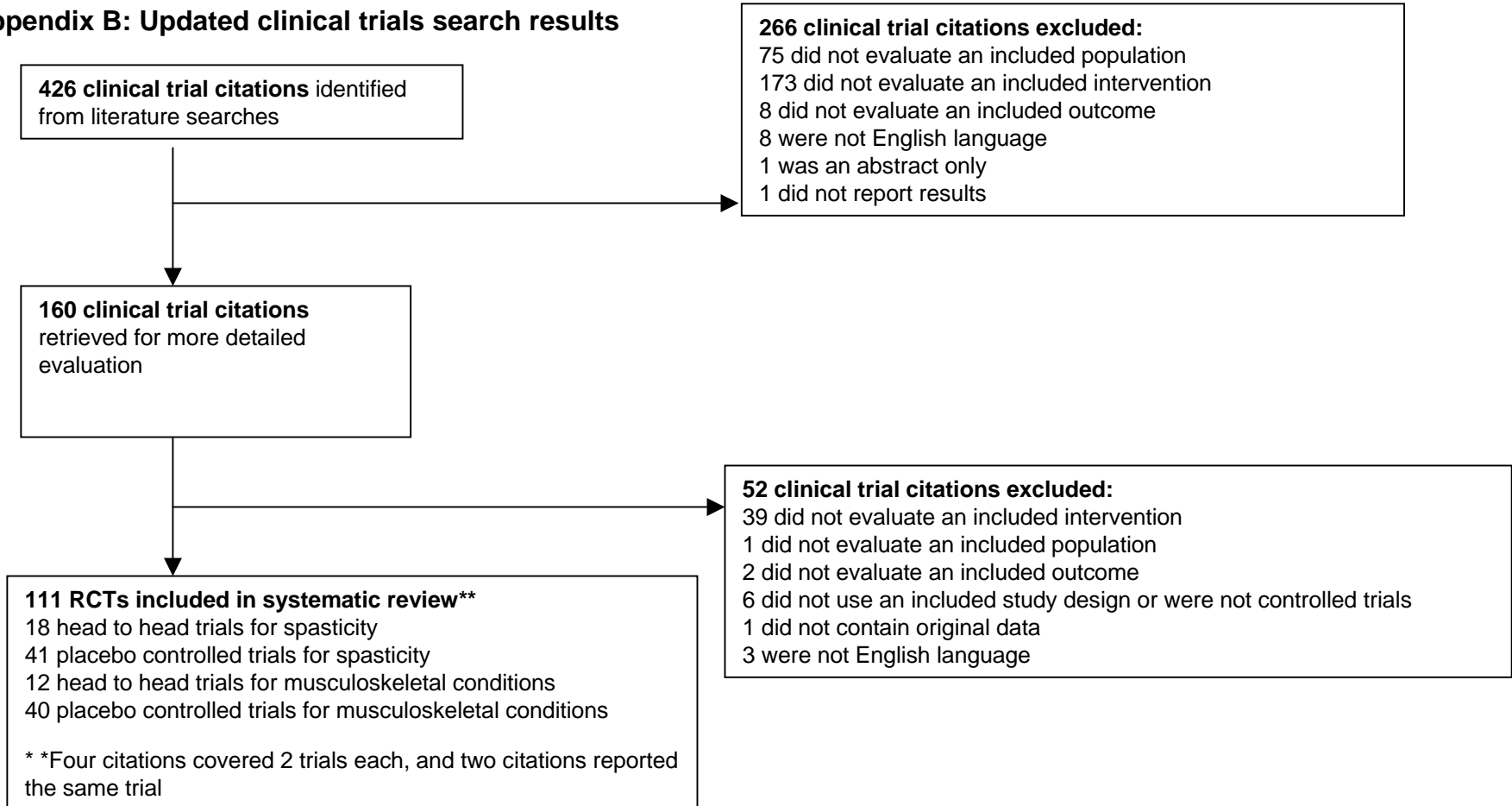
Search Strategy:

```

-----
1      central muscle relaxant$.mp. or exp Central Muscle Relaxant/
(6278)
2      valium.mp. or exp Diazepam/
3      clonazepam.mp. or exp CLONAZEPAM/
4      clorazepate.mp. or exp CLORAZEPATE/
5      carisoprodol.mp. or exp CARISOPRODOL/
6      methocarbamol.mp. or exp METHOCARBAMOL/
7      baclofen.mp. or exp BACLOFEN/
8      chlorzoxazone.mp. or exp CHLORZOXAZONE/
9      cyclobenzaprine.mp. or exp CYCLOBENZAPRINE/
10     dantrolene.mp. or exp DANTROLENE/
11     metaxalone.mp. or exp METAXALONE/
12     exp ORPHENADRINE/ or orphenadrine.mp.
13     tizanidine.mp. or exp TIZANIDINE/
14     quinine.mp. or exp QUININE/
15     gabapentin.mp. or exp GABAPENTIN/
16     1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or
13 or 14 or 15
17     muscle spasticity.mp. or exp Spasticity/
18     muscle cramp.mp. or exp Muscle Cramp/
19     fibromyalgia.mp. or exp FIBROMYALGIA/
20     multiple sclerosis.mp. or exp Multiple Sclerosis/
21     headache.mp. or exp HEADACHE/
22     back pain.mp. or exp Backache/
23     stroke.mp. or exp STROKE/
24     cerebral palsy.mp. or exp Cerebral Palsy/
25     spinal cord injury.mp. or exp Spinal Cord Injury/
26     (exp brain injury/ and trauma$.mp.) or traumatic brain
injur$.mp.
27     chronic pain.mp. or exp Chronic Pain/ (4033)
28     17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27
29     16 and 28 (3358)
30     limit 29 to (human and english language)
31     30 and 2003$.em.
32     from 31 keep 1-548

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Appendix B: Updated clinical trials search results



Appendix C. Quality assessment methods for drug class reviews for the Drug Effectiveness Review Project

The purpose of this document is to outline the methods used by the Oregon Evidence-based Practice Center (EPC), based at Oregon Health & Science University, and any subcontracting EPCs, in producing drug class reviews for the Drug Effectiveness Review Project.

The methods outlined in this document ensure that the products created in this process are methodologically sound, scientifically defensible, reproducible, and well documented. This document has been adapted from the Procedure Manual developed by the Methods Work Group of the United States Preventive Services Task Force (version 1.9, September 2001), with additional material from the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) report on *Undertaking Systematic Reviews of Research on Effectiveness: CRD's Guidance for Carrying Out or Commissioning Reviews* (2nd edition, 2001) and “The Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE)” in *Effectiveness Matters*, vol. 6, issue 2, December 2002, published by the CRD.

All studies or systematic reviews that are included are assessed for quality, and assigned a rating of “good”, “fair” or “poor”. Studies that have a fatal flaw in one or more criteria are rated poor quality; studies which meet all criteria, are rated good quality; the remainder are rated fair quality. As the “fair quality” category is broad, studies with this rating vary in their strengths and weaknesses: the results of some fair quality studies are *likely* to be valid, while others are only *probably* valid. A “poor quality” trial is not valid—the results are at least as likely to reflect flaws in the study design as the true difference between the compared drugs.

For Controlled Trials:

Assessment of Internal Validity

1. Was the assignment to the treatment groups really random?
 - Adequate approaches to sequence generation:
 - Computer-generated random numbers
 - Random numbers tables
 - Inferior approaches to sequence generation:
 - Use of alternation, case record numbers, birth dates or week days
 - Not reported

2. Was the treatment allocation concealed?
 - Adequate approaches to concealment of randomization:
 - Centralized or pharmacy-controlled randomization
 - Serially-numbered identical containers
 - On-site computer based system with a randomization sequence that is not readable until allocation
 - Other approaches sequence to clinicians and patients
 - Inferior approaches to concealment of randomization:
 - Use of alternation, case record numbers, birth dates or week days

Open random numbers lists

Serially numbered envelopes (even sealed opaque envelopes can be subject to manipulation)

Not reported

3. Were the groups similar at baseline in terms of prognostic factors?
4. Were the eligibility criteria specified?
5. Were outcome assessors blinded to the treatment allocation?
6. Was the care provider blinded?
7. Was the patient kept unaware of the treatment received?
8. Did the article include an intention-to-treat analysis, or provide the data needed to calculate it (i.e., number assigned to each group, number of subjects who finished in each group, and their results)?
9. Did the study maintain comparable groups?
10. Did the article report attrition, crossovers, adherence, and contamination?
11. Is there important differential loss to followup or overall high loss to followup? (give numbers in each group)

Assessment of External Validity (Generalizability)

1. How similar is the population to the population to whom the intervention would be applied?
2. How many patients were recruited?
3. What were the exclusion criteria for recruitment? (Give numbers excluded at each step)
4. What was the funding source and role of funder in the study?
5. Did the control group receive the standard of care?
6. What was the length of followup? (Give numbers at each stage of attrition.)

For Studies Reporting Complications/Adverse Effects

Assessment of Internal Validity

1. Was the selection of patients for inclusion non-biased (Was any group of patients systematically excluded)?
2. Is there important differential loss to followup or overall high loss to followup? (Give numbers in each group.)
3. Were the events investigated specified and defined?
4. Was there a clear description of the techniques used to identify the events?
5. Was there non-biased and accurate ascertainment of events (independent ascertainment; validation of ascertainment technique)?
6. Were potential confounding variables and risk factors identified and examined using acceptable statistical techniques?
7. Did the duration of followup correlate to reasonable timing for investigated events? (Does it meet the stated threshold?)

Assessment of External Validity

1. Was the description of the population adequate?
2. How similar is the population to the population to whom the intervention would be applied?
3. How many patients were recruited?
4. What were the exclusion criteria for recruitment? (Give numbers excluded at each step)
5. What was the funding source and role of funder in the study?

Systematic Reviews:

1. Is there a clear review question and inclusion/exclusion criteria reported relating to the primary studies?

A good quality review should focus on a well-defined question or set of questions, which ideally will refer to the inclusion/exclusion criteria by which decisions are made on whether to include or exclude primary studies. The criteria should relate to the four components of study design, indications (patient populations), interventions (drugs), and outcomes of interest. In addition, details should be reported relating to the process of decision-making, i.e., how many reviewers were involved, whether the studies were examined independently, and how disagreements between reviewers were resolved.

2. Is there evidence of a substantial effort to search for all relevant research?

This is usually the case if details of electronic database searches and other identification strategies are given. Ideally, details of the search terms used, date and language restrictions should be presented. In addition, descriptions of hand-searching, attempts to identify unpublished material, and any contact with authors, industry, and research institutes should be provided. The appropriateness of the database(s) searched by the authors should also be considered, e.g. if MEDLINE is searched for a review looking at health education, then it is unlikely that all relevant studies will have been located.

3. Is the validity of included studies adequately assessed?

A systematic assessment of the quality of primary studies should include an explanation of the criteria used (e.g., method of randomization, whether outcome assessment was blinded, whether analysis was on an intention-to-treat basis). Authors may use either a published checklist or scale, or one that they have designed specifically for their review. Again, the process relating to the assessment should be explained (i.e. how many reviewers involved, whether the assessment was independent, and how discrepancies between reviewers were resolved).

4. Is sufficient detail of the individual studies presented?

The review should demonstrate that the studies included are suitable to answer the question posed and that a judgement on the appropriateness of the authors' conclusions can be made. If a paper includes a table giving information on the design and results of the individual studies, or includes a narrative description of the studies within the text, this criterion is usually fulfilled. If relevant, the tables or text should include information on study design, sample size in each study group, patient characteristics, description of interventions, settings, outcome measures, follow-up, drop-out rate (withdrawals), effectiveness results and adverse events.

5. Are the primary studies summarized appropriately?

The authors should attempt to synthesize the results from individual studies. In all cases, there should be a narrative summary of results, which may or may not be accompanied by a quantitative summary (meta-analysis).

For reviews that use a meta-analysis, heterogeneity between studies should be assessed using statistical techniques. If heterogeneity is present, the possible reasons (including chance) should be investigated. In addition, the individual evaluations should be weighted in some way (e.g., according to sample size, or inverse of the variance) so that studies that are considered to provide the most reliable data have greater impact on the summary statistic.

Appendix D. Quality abstraction tool for adverse events of muscle relaxants

Author	Study _____
Year published	
Citation	
Setting (country, single or multicenter, specialty or primary care clinic)	
Type of study (RCT, crossover, population-based, retrospective cohort, prospective cohort)	
INTERNAL VALIDITY	
<p>Selection:</p> <p>1: Study states "all patients" or "consecutive series" during specified time period (observational study) or describes and accounts for all patients deemed eligible (clinical trial) and has explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria applied to all eligible patients (all study types)</p> <p>0: Selection not clear, biased selection, inclusion and exclusion criteria not specified, or unable to determine proportion of patients eligible for trial who withdrew or were not entered</p>	
<p>Loss to follow-up:</p> <p>1: Low overall and differential loss to follow-up (<15% of study population or <25% difference between groups), able to compute adverse effects according to intention-to-treat if low loss to follow-up</p> <p>0: High overall or differential loss to follow-up (>15% overall or >25% difference between groups), or unable to calculate intention-to-treat if low loss to follow-up</p>	
<p>Adverse events pre-specified and pre-defined:</p> <p>1: Study reports definitions used for assessed adverse events in an explicit, reproducible fashion</p> <p>0: Study does not meet above criteria</p>	
<p>Ascertainment techniques adequately described:</p> <p>1: Study reports methods used to ascertain complications, including who ascertained, timing, and methods used</p> <p>0: Study does not meet above criteria</p>	
<p>Non-biased and accurate ascertainment of adverse events:</p> <p>1: Patients and assessors blinded to intervention and ascertainment techniques go beyond patient self-report alone</p> <p>0: Study does not meet above criteria</p>	
<p>Statistical analysis of potential confounders:</p> <p>1: Study examines more than 2 relevant confounders/risk factors using standard acceptable statistical techniques</p> <p>0: Study does not meet above criteria</p>	
<p>Adequate duration of follow-up:</p>	

Appendix D. Quality abstraction tool for adverse events of muscle relaxants (continued)

EXTERNAL VALIDITY	
Adequate description of study population: 1: Study reports 2 or more demographic characteristics and both basic clinical characteristics of pain syndrome and average duration of pain 0: Study does not meet above criteria	
Does study report numbers screened and eligible (trial) or inception cohort (observational study)?	
Are exclusion criteria specified and numbers excluded for each criteria reported?	
Who is the funding source?	
Are authors employed by the funding source?	
Are data held by the funding source?	
Are patients in the study on opioids prior to study entry?	